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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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GENERAL

RECEPTION GIVEN FOR UNEP ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTISTS

OW211953Y Peking NCNA in English 1641 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--Scientific workers of various countries to a UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) training seminar and investigation on desertification control in China were guests of honour here this evening at a reception given by Chu Ko-ping, a leading member of the office of the leading group of the environmental protection under the State Council.

The seminar and investigation are led by G. Karrar, director of the desertification control unit, UNEP. The scientific workers are from Argentina, Egypt, India, Peru, Somalia, the Sudan, Libya and Nigeria. They will spend about one month in China's Ningxia, Kansu, Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang and have discussions with Chinese colleagues.

Among those attending the reception were Director of the Department For Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Hao Ting, Deputy Departmental Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Pi Chi-lung and diplomatic officials of foreign embassies concerned in Peking.

NORTH ASIA

PRC READY TO ACCEPT 'PRIVATE' JAPANESE LOANS

OW240431Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0355 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Aug (KYODO)--Chinese trade and monetary officials said Wednesday that China is ready to accept private loans from Japan through the Export-Import Bank of Japan.

They also said that China is considering seeking Japanese cooperation in development of oil deposits on its continental shelf and that it may also undertake processing trade for Japan.

The Chinese officials made these remarks when they met with an economic reporters delegation from the KYODO news service, led by Masami Hirata, deputy chief editorial writer, to exchange views on China's economic policy and economic problems between China and Japan.

The delegation arrived in Peking Monday on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

The Chinese officials said the signing August 12 of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty has ensured the further expansion and development of bilateral economic and trade relations. They said they attached an especially great importance to promotion of trade relations with Japan now that bilateral diplomatic ties have been normalized to a full extent.

Emphasizing that the Chinese policy of self-reliance should not be regarded as the same thing as exclusivism or isolationism, the officials said China can accept private loans, although it is against acceptance of government-level loans from foreign nations as a matter of principle.

China thus does not accept loans from Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, a government agency, but it is willing to accept private loans through the Export-Import Bank of Japan, they said. In this connection, they said, negotiations for introduction of such private loans are already under way in Peking with Ex-Im Bank Vice President Susumu Nakamura.

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Referring to joint ventures with foreign nations, the Chinese officials said that in promoting China-Japan cooperation in joint development of China's offshore oil deposits, China is considering seeking Japan's cooperation in development of oil reserves in not only waters along China's coastlines but also on the continental shelf. They added China has no plan to promote joint oil development with the United States at present.

Referring to problems related with the settlement of bilateral trade deals with Japan, the Chinese officials said these problems can be solved by expanding mutual deposits between Chinese and Japanese banks and promotion of deferred payments under the conventional formula as well as China's acceptance of private loans from Japan.

In addition to Japan-China cooperation in development of China's oil and coal deposits, the officials said, the two nations can cooperate in such new fields as processing trade, stating that the Chinese quarters concerned with trade and production have already started studying the possibility of China undertaking processing trade for Japan regarding such items as textile products, foods and simple machinery like automobile tools.

They indicated the Chinese monetary authorities would take a favourable attitude toward Japanese commercial banks' requests for opening representative offices in Peking.

JAPAN EXPECTED TO ASSIST PRC IN CONSTRUCTION OF MAJOR STEEL MILL

OW240054Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0038 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo 24 Aug (KYODO)--China is now planning a major new steel mill in the coastal area of Pohai Bay in Hopei Province, Japanese sources said Wednesday.

The new refinery, expected to be built in Chinhungtai City, will follow the Paoshan steel works near Shanghai as the second major Chinese project in its campaign to rapidly increase steel production.

Japan's steel industry, which has pledged to assist China in developing its steel industry and is cooperating in the Paoshan project, is expected to play some role in the building of the Chinhungtai mill, the sources said.

China has set a goal of 60 million tons of crude steel a year by 1985, up 35 million tons from the current level.

In addition to formally tying up with Nippon Steel Corporation this May for assistance on the Paoshan refinery, China is also seeking help from Japanese steel companies in its efforts to increase production at already built mills across the country.

However, in order to meet the 60 million ton-goal the Chinese Government reportedly decided that it was necessary to build a second new mill equal to or larger in capacity than Paoshan, which would be capable of producing 6 million tons of crude steel a year.

It was thus decided to construct the new "Chi Pei" works in Pohai Bay, planned site of the Japan-China joint petroleum development project.

Chinhungtao City was considered to be the most likely spot for the new mill because dredging operations were already under way in the city's harbor to allow for entry of large ore carriers.

Plans have also been initiated to improve the city's railroad system for transporting coked coal to the projected mill.

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Japanese steel company officials said they had not received definite information about the project, but they concurred with the opinion that Chinhungtao was the leading candidate for the site.

The sources said that China was concentrating its efforts on the completion of first phase construction at the Paoshan mill, and that a final planning announcement on the Chi Pei works would come only after the Paoshan project got off the ground. They added that the question of whether to give priority to the second new mill or to increasing production at previously operating mills was still being debated in Chinese Government circles.

JAPANESE ELECTRICAL DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR HOME

OW230856Y Peking NCNA in English 0839 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company Ltd. of Japan led by Tazuo Iwata wound up its visit to China and left here for home by air this morning.

Tang Ko, Chinese minister of metallurgical industry; Sung Yang-chu, vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission; Tsui Chun, vice-minister of foreign trade; Wang Tsung-chin, vice-minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building; and Li Chuan, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, had met with the delegation in Peking on separate occasions.

PRC OFFICIAL RECEIVES JAPANESE CITIZENS DELEGATION

OW231412Y Peking NCNA in English 1230 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chu Tu-nan, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and advisor to the China-Japan Friendship Association, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with leading members of a citizens delegation for Japan-China friendship from Japan's Fukushima Prefecture.

Leader of the delegation is Zenji Ikeda, deputy leaders are Toshio Ando, Koichi Seto and Toshio Ito, and secretary-general is Hiroki Endo.

DPRK NATIONAL ORCHESTRA DEPARTS SHANGHAI FOR SHENYANG

OW231018Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] The DPRK National Philharmonic Orchestra led by (Chang Cheak), vice minister of culture and art, and with (Kim Won-sin), people's artist and vice chairman of the Musicians Association, as first deputy leaders has successfully concluded its performances in Shanghai. Accompanied by Yao Chung-ming, vice minister of culture, and Chu Ming, responsible member of the Department of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the Ministry of Culture, the DPRK orchestra left Shanghai by train for Shenyang on the morning of 20 August with the Shanghai people's profound affection for the Korean people.

The orchestra was warmly sent off at the railway station by some 5,000 people, including Ko Wen-i, Standing Committee member of the Shanghai municipal party committee and head of the Propaganda Department of the municipal party committee, Ho Ching-chih, vice minister of culture, (Li Tai-cheng), head of Shanghai's Culture Bureau, and writers and artists of Shanghai.

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The DPRK National Philharmonic Orchestra gave five performances to over 26,000 people. Their excellent performances left a profound and unforgettable impression on Shanghai's people. While in Shanghai, the Korean artists visited several places and met with the people.

VICE PREMIER KANG SHIH-EN RECEIVES DPRK INSURANCE GROUP

OW241010Y Peking NCNA in English 0817 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Aug (HSINHUA)--Kang Shih-en, Chinese vice-premier of the State Council, met here this morning with the insurance delegation of Korea led by Pak Myong-nan, director of the Foreign Insurance Company of Korea. They had a friendly and cordial conversation.

Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, attended the meeting.

Present on the occasion were Vice-President of the People's Bank of China Keng Tao-ming, General Manager and Deputy General Manager of the People's Insurance Company of China Feng Tien-shun and Sung Kuo-hua.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE FISHERY DELEGATION--Peking, 8 Aug--Hsiao Peng, vice minister of agriculture and forestry and director general of the State Bureau of Aquatic Products, this afternoon met and gave a dinner for Kitaro Tokushima, Takehiko Nishiyama and Yukio Onda, Japanese members of the China-Japan Joint Fishery Committee, and their staff. He had a warm and friendly talk with them. The Japanese guests arrived here yesterday afternoon to attend the third session of the joint committee. Koken Izumi, counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in China, was present at the dinner. The Japanese guests will stay on to visit other parts of China after the committee session. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1725 GMT 8 Aug 78 OW]

JAPANESE STUDENT DELEGATION--Peking, 27 Aug--Chang Hsiang-shan, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with leading members of the "Asahi Shimbun" students delegation here this afternoon. They included Junichi Veno, leader of the delegation; Ieshige Akioka, advisor of the delegation; and Kanae Kaide, deputy leader of the delegation. The delegation arrived in China on August 11. [Peking NCNA in English 1633 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW]

JAPANESE VISITORS FETED--Peking, 19 Aug--Wang Yun-sheng, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, this evening met and feted the third delegation of Ainu nationality from Japan's Hokkaido Prefecture with Giichi Nomura as leader and Kazumasa Mizdo as deputy leader. Representatives of the students and teachers of the Central Institute for Nationalities attended. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association. [Peking NCNA in English 1647 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW]

JAPANESE VISITORS LEAVE--Peking, 18 Aug--Tosinari Sakai, professor at Kyoto University of Japan and executive chairman of the Fourth International Pattern Recognition Conference, and his wife left here for home this afternoon. The Japanese guests arrived in Peking on August 7. While in Peking, they were feted by Yu Wen, secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1429 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW]

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SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRC 'TECHNICAL PERSONNEL' AIDED CAMBODIA IN SHELLING SRV

BK240816Y Hong Kong AF. in English 0813 GMT 24 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Aug (AFP)--The Cambodian shelling of Vietnamese territory was carried out by "Chinese technical personnel," an official source said here today. The source said an official spokesman on Tuesday had informed a delegation of members of the U.S. House of Representatives about this participation by China in the Vietnam-Cambodia border conflict.

The spokesman explained to certain members of the delegation--not members of the House--that the Cambodian forces "used 130 mm cannon, weapons that were not included in their artillery a short time ago and which they are incapable of using themselves."

According to the source the spokesman also recalled to the Americans that "China openly supports Cambodia, which means massive supplies of arms and the sending of military advisors and technical personnel to Cambodia."

SOUTH ASIA

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES SRI LANKAN AMBASSADOR

OW231749Y Peking NCNA in English 1710 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Hai-feng today met with Chitra Raja Dias Desinghe, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Sri Lanka to China, and discussed with him matters related to the presentation of his credentials. The new ambassador arrived here on August 20.

EUROPE

HUA PAYS TRIBUTE TO 'EMBATTLED YUGOSLAVIA' AFTER MUSEUM VISIT

OW232116Y Peking NCNA in English 2021 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Newsfeature by NCNA and PEOPLE'S DAILY correspondents: "Chairman Hua Pays Homage to Embattled Yugoslavia in Museum"]

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng paid glowing tribute to embattled Yugoslavia after he had seen the mass of relics, war trophies and pictures illustrating the centuries of Yugoslavia's battle for independence and liberty in the military museum here yesterday.

In the exhibition hall, the Chinese leader, while listening to the guide's explanations, saw the numerous graphic records of the Yugoslav peoples' soul-stirring struggles against foreign invaders from the early centuries to World War Two.

He looked attentively and with clear emotion at the weapons used by the peasant warriors in the great peasant uprising which swept Croatia and Slovenia in 1573 and dealt a staggering blow to the foreign occupation. When the uprising was eventually put down, thousands of fighters were massacred and their leader, Matija Gubec, was forced to sit in an iron chair burned red hot and wear a similarly hot iron "crown".

When Chairman Hua and other Chinese guests came before a red flag, the guide explained that this was the flag of the first peasant uprising of Serbia. In 1804, the fires of rage, so long suppressed in the hearts of the people erupted like a volcano.

The number of the peasants taking part in the revolt rapidly grew to 50,000. They liberated many cities including Belgrade, and shook the rule of the Osman Empire. This uprising persisted for 10 years but was eventually suppressed. The aggressors returned to Belgrade and carried out a bloody mass execution.

When Chairman Hua looked at a monument made of human bones and mud, the guide told him that this was called the "tower of skulls". In order to make the tower, the Turkish aggressors in 1809, cut off the heads of 952 revolutionaries in the city of Nis, 250 kilometres east of Belgrade. The tower has a height of 4.5 metres and a width of 3.9 metres.

The cruelties of the aggressors shook public opinion of that time but did not in the slightest prevent the Yugoslav people from carrying on their struggle for independence and freedom.

Next, Chairman Hua visited the display of precious relics from the anti-fascist war waged by the Yugoslav people of various nationalities. Chairman Hua was told that when the war was going on in Europe, the government of the kingdom of Yugoslavia colluded with the German and Italian fascists against the people's will. On March 25, 1941, this government signed a secret treaty which made Yugoslavia a participant in the Axis forces and allowed the German troops to enter into Yugoslavia. Upon hearing this, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia launched demonstrations throughout the country. A big parade of workers, soldiers, students and citizens of Belgrade took place on March 27. The demonstrators, holding placards, shouted "War instead of treaty!" and "Death before slavery!" On April 15, the king, the government ministers and the generals hurriedly fled abroad by plane taking with them gold from the country's treasury. On April 17, the German Army occupied Belgrade and the kingdom's army unconditionally surrendered to Germany. The Yugoslav people were plunged into an abyss of suffering.

The photos and relics in the uprising hall vividly showed the armed uprisings launched by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. On June 27, 1941, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia decided to establish the headquarters of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Guerrilla Forces and appointed the party general secretary, Comrade Tito as commander-in-chief. Basing its strategy on the specific conditions of the fascist occupation and the balance of forces on the battlefield, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia decided to wage guerrilla war throughout the country. On July 4, the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee decided to launch armed uprisings without delay. In a period less than four months the fires of the people's uprising had spread to the whole country.

Chairman Hua and other distinguished Chinese guests had a careful look at the pitchforks, wooden sticks, hunting rifles, home-made grenades and other simple weapons used by the fighters in the early stages of their uprising.

Chairman Hua broke into a broad smile and was greatly delighted when the guide told him that even under such difficult conditions, Yugoslavia had twice printed books on the Long March of the Chinese Red Army.

Active in the bushy and mountainous areas and fighting valiantly and resourcefully, the Yugoslav guerrillas repeatedly dealt heavy blows to the enemy and grew in strength through fighting. By the end of 1941, the guerrilla force had increased from 20,000 to 80,000 strong and had set up a series of liberated areas and political regimes of the people.

In view of the rapid development of the guerrilla forces, the supreme headquarters decided on November first, 1941, to found the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia.

Chairman Hua had a careful look at the photograph taken on December 22, 1941, which shows Comrade Tito conferring the battle flag on the "First Proletarian Brigade," the first regular armed force of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia. Looking at the photo, Chairman Hua said how youthful Comrade Tito was at that time.

Further on in the exhibition hall, Chairman Hua and the other Chinese guests were attracted by a model of a blown up bridge on a big river, which, according to the guide, showed the famous Neretva battle. The events occurred at the beginning of 1943. 80,000 German troops encircled some 20,000 men of the People's Liberation Army and guerrilla fighters on the bank of the Neretva River. Among the Liberation Army there were 4,000 seriously wounded. At this critical moment, the fearless Comrade Tito took a decisive action. He ordered that the big iron bridge be blown up and then turned the troops in a pretended attack toward the north, as if they were going to fight a decisive battle with no means of retreat. This resolute action of Comrade Tito totally upset the enemy's plans. Hurriedly the German command withdrew the forces waiting in ambush on the opposite bank of the river and sent them in a round about way to cross the river in pursuit of the Liberation Army. When the other bank of the river was clear of enemy troops, the men of the People's Liberation Army took only one night to throw up a suspension bridge. The units and the wounded soldiers crossed the river as quickly as possible. When the enemy pursuers reached the bank, they found no one. All the foolish enemy could do was sigh at the river side. The visiting Chinese chairman and other guests listened attentively to this history. Chairman Hua nodded to express his admiration for Comrade Tito's wisdom and boldness. Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei also expressed admiration at this splendid achievement.

After the Neretva campaign, the People's Liberation Army, directed by Comrade Tito, bravely engaged the enemy in the Sutjeska Valley. In this engagement, he was wounded in the arm. The brilliant Sutjeska battle fully testifies to the invincibility and dauntless spirit of the People's Liberation Army. The Chinese chairman carefully viewed the photograph taken at the time when Comrade Tito was wounded.

The strength of the People's Liberation Army grew rapidly in the course of the war, reaching some 300,000 men by late 1943. Over half of the country had been liberated. On November 29 of that year, the second meeting of the anti-fascist council of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia was held in the ancient city of Jajce. A historic resolution adopted at the meeting affirmed the victory of the war against fascism and the people's revolution of Yugoslavia, thereby laying the foundations for the construction of a socialist Yugoslavia upon conclusion of the war. The meeting awarded the military rank of Yugoslav marshal to Comrade Tito.

When Chairman Hua and the other Chinese guests came to victory hall, the last hall of the museum, they first saw, hanging on the left, the 102 war flags of the various heroic units of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army which had achieved outstanding exploits. All these flags, sewn by soldiers, women and young people during the war, have their own glorious fighting history. Under these flags there are heaps of swastika flags, machine guns, shells, and steel helmets which once belonged to the fascist troops.

The guide said that on May 15, 1945, the Yugoslav peoples won final victory in their war against the fascists and liberated all the territory of their motherland.

During the four years of fighting, 1.7 million of the Yugoslav people had given their lives for the freedom and independence of their country. This number accounts for 11 percent of the population at that time.

Chairman Hua and the other Chinese guests also visited a photo exhibition which opened last year to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Yugoslavia's revolution led by Comrade Tito.

In the section showing Marshal Tito's contacts with foreign leaders, the most recent photograph is one showing Comrade Tito warmly greeting Chairman Hua at the White Palace. Another one shows Chairman Hua warmly greeting President Tito in Peking last year.

The guide said, "The newest one mirrors what took place yesterday. Now it has already entered into the annals of history."

On hearing his words, Chairman Hua and the other Chinese guests laughed happily. At the end of the visit, Chairman Hua wrote in the visitors' book, "Under the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party headed by Comrade Tito, the heroic Yugoslav peoples defeated the aggressors, liberated their motherland and made magnificent contributions to the great struggle of the people of the world to defeat fascists. Salute to the heroic people and People's Army of Yugoslavia!"

CHAIRMAN HUA VISITS YUGOSLAV FARMING ENTERPRISE 23 AUGUST

OW232001Y Peking NCNA in English 1943 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had a busy morning today touring a large farming enterprise, visiting cowsheds and food processing workshops, paying a call to a farm worker's home, and inspecting harvester combines and the plant which produces them.

Looking fresh and in high spirits in the morning sun, Chairman Hua walked with long strides in a workers' settlement of the "Beograd" agricultural combine, looking into cultural club houses, a merchandise store and a kindergarten. He said to the manager of this enterprise, Petar Zecevic, who was showing him round: "I am very interested in farming. I don't mind spending more time here."

When Chairman Hua and his party drove past a part of the combine's farm, he saw upturned fertile black soil, the standing maize crop, a long line of wheeled water sprayers irrigating a vegetable tract and freshly reaped grass neatly bound and laid out by harvesters on the meadow.

The manager told Chairman Hua that what were now farms and factories had been an extensive mosquito-infested marshland with only a few huts thirty-three years ago. Acting on the order of the party, he and many other comrades began to reclaim it under very difficult conditions, using only simple tools. Nobody at that time could imagine that their small cooperative would grow into a big enterprise which is supplying Belgrade's one point three million citizens with ninety percent of the dairy products and forty percent of the meat they need.

Manned by 23,000 workers and staff, the combine is now a sprawling enterprise covering one hundred thousand hectares. Run on the basis of self-management, it raises grain, grows vegetables and fruit, goes in for afforestation and develops industry which includes food-processing factories and a sugar refinery and a confectionary.

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While visiting the combine's cattle sheds, Chairman Hua had lively discussions with the hosts on cattle breeds, feeds and other matters. At the workers' settlement he dropped in on Mirko Nikolic, a partisan veteran. The Chinese chairman inquired about his family members and their income. They talked like neighbours.

Before he left the combine, Chairman Hua congratulated manager Zecevic on the combine's remarkable success. He said: "You owe your achievements to good leadership, to President Tito, to the Central Committee of the League of Communists and Government of Yugoslavia, and to the leadership of the Serbian party organization and government, as well as the heroic, industrious and intelligent people."

Chairman Hua then visited the Zmaj agricultural machinery plant. He inspected some workshops and different types of harvester combines produced by the plant. Jovan Kljaic, the manager of the plant, told Chairman Hua that its products were exported to a number of countries in Europe, Asia and Africa, and China's import and export company was arranging to buy the plant's combines. "Our workers and staff are proud that they can contribute to widening the cooperation between Yugoslavia and China," he said. Chairman Hua replied: "Sino-Yugoslav relations have broad vistas. We can cooperate not only in agriculture, but in the industrial, scientific and technological and cultural fields, too." Chairman Hua asked manager Kljaic to convey his greetings to all workers and staff of the plant.

At an open space of the plant, Chairman Hua inspected a camouflaged anti-aircraft battery of the workers guards of the plant. The commander of the battery saluted the Chinese leader and reported: "All members of our battery are in battle readiness." Chairman Hua nodded in approval.

PRC EMBASSY STAFF IN BELGRADE RECEIVED BY CHAIRMAN HUA

OW232055Y Peking NCNA in English 2041 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng called on the Chinese Embassy staff and Chinese comrades working or studying in this country to strive for the further development of Sino-Yugoslav friendship when he received them at the embassy here this afternoon. Comrades Chi Teng-kuei, Chao Tzu-yang and Huang Hua were present.

The Chinese working or studying here included the personnel of the Office of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, correspondents accredited to this country, teachers and students and the visiting Liaoning acrobatic troupe. Chairman Hua had a photograph taken with all the Chinese comrades.

HUA GIVES RECEPTION FOR DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN BELGRADE

OW231527Y Peking NCNA in English 1518 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng received the diplomatic corps in Belgrade this afternoon. He shook hands with all those present and conversed with many of them.

Present on the occasion were members of the Chinese chairman's party, including Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei, Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee Chairman Chao Tzu-yang and Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

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SRV Envoy's Absence

LD231952Y Hamburg DPA in German 1919 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--The Vietnamese ambassador, Nguyen Than Ha, absented himself from a reception given today by Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese party and government head, for the diplomatic corps. "Our ambassador has his reasons," the Vietnamese Embassy said. Diplomats viewed his action against the background of the tension between Vietnam and China.

In a conversation with the German ambassador, Jesco Von Puttkamer, Hua expressed satisfaction about relations with the Federal Republic and affirmed China's interest in economic cooperation.

HUA, SERBIAN PRESIDENT VIDIC SPEAK AT 23 AUGUST BANQUET

OW232202Y Peking NCNA in English 2146 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng was the guest of honour at a dinner given here this evening by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Both President Vidic and Chairman Hua made speeches at the dinner.

President Vidic expressed in his speech the conviction that the talks between Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President J.B. Tito "are of great significance to the further and all-round development of Sino-Yugoslav relations on the basis of the principle of full mutual respect and equality."

He praised the achievements made by the Chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction. He said that the Yugoslav peoples "regarded in the past and are still regarding the liberation cause and socialist revolution of the Chinese people as an event of great significance to the development of modern history."

President Vidic pointed out that the working people of the Socialist Republic of Serbia were tapping their material and cultural potentialities in their utmost effort to develop social relations on the basis of socialist self-management so as to contribute to the common progress of the Yugoslav peoples.

Referring to Sino-Yugoslav economic cooperation, President Dobrivoje Vidic noted that Serbia had taken up an important position in Yugoslavia's trade with China. He expressed the hope that cooperation between Serbia and China would be further developed.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in his speech first of all expressed his thanks to the citizens of Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia, and also of Serbia, for the warm welcome accorded him and his party. He said: "I would like to point out with pleasure that our talks with Comrade Tito and other leading comrades of Yugoslavia have been fruitful and satisfactory. We are sure that our current visit and talks will promote further the friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples of China and Yugoslavia."

Chairman Hua pointed out: "The Chinese people highly evaluate the anti-fascist struggle waged by the peoples of Yugoslavia under the leadership of Comrade Tito. We are aware of the fact that the Serbian people, together with the other peoples of Yugoslavia, played an important role in this struggle."

Chairman Hua said: "There is a Chinese saying: Seeing something once is better than hearing about it a hundred times."

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"Our current visit provides us with an opportunity to see for ourselves the tremendous efforts you have made and the marked successes you have achieved in developing modern agriculture and modern industry. We heartily rejoice at this. You have made many contributions to the development of friendly relations between China and Yugoslavia. We expect to see greater progress in the friendly relations and cooperation between us and the Socialist Republic of Serbia."

Serbia is one of the six socialist republics in Yugoslavia. The well-known Uzicka Republic, the first people's political power in Yugoslavia, was born in Serbia. Although it survived for only 67 days, it charted a correct course for the Yugoslav peoples' struggle for liberation.

Present at this evening's dinner were Chairman Hua's party including Chi Teng-kuei, Chao Tzu-yang and Huang Hua. Also present were Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the Presidency of the SFRY; Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia; Kolj Siroka, president of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Serbia; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; and Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Prior to the dinner, Chairman Hua had friendly and cordial talks with President Dobrivoje Vidic and other Serbian leaders in the building of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

PRC-YUGOSLAV OFFICIALS HOLD ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

OW232049Y Peking NCNA in English 2043 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei and Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council Branislav Ikonic in their talks at the council building here this afternoon had an extensive and thorough exchange of views on the further development of Sino-Yugoslav economic cooperation.

The two parties expressed satisfaction with the progress made in bilateral economic cooperation since President Tito's visit to China last August. Both stated their readiness to carry forward economic and scientific and technological cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Present on the Chinese side were Vice-Foreign Minister Yu Chan, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Chieh, Vice-Minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building Industry Sun Yu-yu and others. Present on the Yugoslav side were Vice-President of the Federal Chamber of Economy Rade Todovic, Vice-President of the Federal Commission of Energy and Industry Steven Gojsina, and others.

PRC, YUGOSLAVIA AGREE ON WEAPONS, NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY EXCHANGE

OW240311Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0248 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 24 Aug (AFP)--China is preparing to launch a new diplomatic drive to win friends in Europe, with visits to Italy, Sweden and West Germany, according to reliable sources here.

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A high Yugoslav official said yesterday that Belgrade had been surprised at the warmth expressed by the Chinese delegation accompanying Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, who arrived here on Monday from Romania. But he added that Yugoslav leaders were prepared for some cooling of China's new-found ardour as it opened its diplomatic arms to other countries. The official said that Yugoslavia had agreed to supply China with light weapons to arm guerrilla groups, while China had promised to help Yugoslavia develop its nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

Official sources said last night that although three days of talks had not ironed out differences between the two countries on matters such as spreading democracy and the search for peace and detente, that lack of agreement would not hamper co-operation in fields where they have already reached understanding.

Another of the Yugoslav delegation said that discussions up to now had covered Africa, Southeast Asia, the Middle East and the "north-south" economic dialogue between industrialized nations and the Third World. He said both sides were skeptical that the Arab-Israeli conflict could be settled in the near future.

The delegation member added that at the moment there were no plans to cap the talks by issuing a final document.

YUGOSLAVIA'S LJUBICIC MOURNS DEATH OF LO JUI-CHING

OW231518Y Peking NCNA in English 1450 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, August 23 (HSINHUA)--Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defence of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in a message to Comrad Hsu Hsiang-chien, defence minister of the People's Republic of China, expressed profound condolences on the death of Comrade Lo Jui-ching. The message reads:

We were shocked to learn of the sad news of the sudden death of Comrade Lo Jui-ching, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee and secretary general of the commission.

The passing away of Comrade Lo Jui-ching has deprived the Chinese people, the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the international workers movement at outstanding revolutionary, a leader and a comrade.

Comrade Minister, please allow me, on behalf of all officers and men of the Yugoslav People's Army and in my own name, extend to you and the Chinese People's Liberation Army our profound condolences.

YUGOSLAV WEEKLY SCORES SOVIET 'LIES' ABOUT DEVELOPING NATIONS

OW181444Y Peking NCNA in English 1425 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Aug (HSINHUA)--Soviet fallacies regarding the developing countries are refuted in the latest issue of the Yugoslav weekly NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE (NIN).

The weekly points out that the Soviet magazine COMMUNIST has drawn up its own unique formula for all countries of the world. Under this formula, it divides all the countries into two blocs. The developing countries are also divided into those "which have taken the capitalist road and the others which have chosen the socialist orientation."

The article says that the KOMMUNIST predicts that today or tomorrow, quickly or slowly, willingly or unwillingly, there will be little possibility for developing countries and newly liberated countries to choose a third orientation, because the blocs--the first orientation and the second orientation--already occupy the whole globe.

NIN states that the KOMMUNIST describes the Third World as a bloc of countries with a relative unity, which is characterized by the presence of common subjective factors in the ideological and political fields. It states that in recent times this relative unity has been outstandingly vocal. The Soviet magazine includes in these subjective factors the non-aligned policy and the struggle for the democratization of international economic relations, that is, the struggle for the establishment of a new economic order. It then draws the conclusion that in spite of this unity, it is dangerous to assume the parallel existence of the Third World with the capitalist world and the socialist world. The Yugoslav weekly points out it is not so simple to dismiss the two-thirds of mankind, i.e. the non-aligned world, as practically non-existent.

Another Soviet claim is actually the continuation of the so-called natural allies of this or that bloc, the weekly says. They try to convince the non-aligned countries that they need not worry about themselves as their lot is already cast and that a formula has been established for them as to how and with whom to ally themselves. The weekly adds that unfortunately, the lives and sufferings of the people of the world, their revolutions and experiences, their histories and achievements, their consciousness and capability cannot be fitted under one cap, neither can they be compelled to blindly obey one single belief.

The Yugoslav weekly says that this kind of explanation about the world situation is too antiquated and outdated. According to this explanation, all view-points differing from it are dissident nonsense and heresay. The weekly concludes socialism, which represents the new relations of world progress, and the countries and peoples of the non-aligned movement, who are unwilling to be fettered by blocs, have historically and objectively rejected this mythology long ago.

PRC ACROBATIC TROUPE PERFORMS IN YUGOSLAVIA

OW240824Y Peking NCNA in English 0813 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Chinese acrobatic troupe of Liaoning Province gave its premiere at the Young Pioneer stadium here this evening. The performance received warm applause from the spectators.

Watching the performance were Ismailj Bajra, member of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia and federal secretary of information; and Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, member of the Federal Executive Council. The acrobatic troupe arrived here from the Yugoslav city of Paracin yesterday.

NCNA, PEOPLE'S DAILY CORRESPONDENTS ON HUA'S ROMANIAN VISIT

OW220910Y Peking NCNA in English 0821 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW

["Chairman Hua Among Brotherly Romanians--Notes on a Fruitful Visit"--by NCNA and PEOPLE'S DAILY correspondents]

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--During the past six days Bucharest has been the centre of wide attention. It was Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's first stop on his first visit to Europe.

This fact is regarded in this country as eloquent testimony to the steadily growing Sino-Romanian friendship and many people have publicly drawn attention to this fact.

It is noted that when Chairman Hua made his first official call on President Ceausescu, soon after his arrival in Romania, he was greeted by the president himself at the door of the reception hall, and not inside the hall as is usual, and was led thence directly into the presidential office. There, Comrade Ceausescu told the chairman: "We regard your visit as an embodiment of the friendly relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples. It is your first visit to our country and also the first visit to Europe." Chairman Hua courteously nodded his head in agreement with his host's comment and said: "Yes, it is our first visit to Europe and the first visit to friendly Romania." Their conversation was the keynote to the memorable welcome and invigorating cheers Chairman Hua received from the brotherly Romanians wherever he travelled.

His visit to the heavy machine-building plant south of the capital city, where he was accompanied by President Ceausescu, brought Chairman Hua into direct contact with the Romanian workers. The warmth of the feelings they expressed for the Chinese leader was something unforgettable.

The chairman correspondingly showed a keen interest in the plant and its workers as he went from one workshop to another. Pausing before a 330,000-kilowatt turbo-generator, he asked the director: "Were the blades of this generator made in your plant?" He nodded his approval when told: "Yes, they were."

The chairman's attention was attracted by a power plant model which was being run on shale oil. Some specimens of oil shale were on display, and Chairman Hua picked up one to examine it more closely. The director told him that there were among them some pieces of oil shale from China among them [as received] and President Ceausescu himself picked out a piece for the chairman.

The visitors were told that the plant was not yet 15 years old. It is already making 330,000-kilowatt turbo-generators and will soon begin to produce 600,000-kilowatt and 1,000,000-kilowatt generators. It is also now making parts for atomic-energy generators. Chairman Hua praised these achievements as living proof of the country's independent economic development at high speed.

Economic ties between the two countries were also in evidence when the distinguished Chinese guest visited the "May 1" oil equipment plant in the oil city of Ploiesti near the southern foothills of the Carpathians. The workers of the plant and neighbouring cooperative farmers lined the road to welcome Chairman Hua when he arrived with Prime Minister Manescu. They sang and danced, and the plant chorus felicitously greeted them with "welcome to you, dear friends!"

The director told the Chinese visitors during a tour of the plant that it has already produced two offshore oil rigs and three 10,000-metre rigs. Pointing to models of a 4,000-metre and a 6,000-metre rig, he said: "Quite a number of both these types have been exported to China. The Chinese oil drillers are very close to us in many ways."

When Chairman Hua was presented with a model of a rig by the director, he was much moved and said cordially: "Your plant has accomplished a great deal in developing production, what is more, it has contributed to Sino-Romanian friendship through your production. I wish you greater success. Please convey my best regards to the workers."

A worker among the welcoming crowd, Peterescu, said: "We feel high esteem for the leader of the Chinese people." Pricopie, a 63-year-old member of the "New Life" agricultural producers' cooperative, who waited at the gate of the plant to welcome Chairman Hua, proudly told us: "The people of our cooperative, men and women, young and old, dressed in their holiday best, all waited by the roadside to give Chairman Hua their hearty welcome."

The welcoming scenes in the Carpathian Mountains were both impressive and heart-warming. Under a cloudless blue sky, the motorcade proceeded along the bank of the River Prahova between green-clad mountains basking in glorious sunshine. Villagers and townspeople turned out in local colourful costumes to cheer it on its way. Miniature flags of the two countries were waved, red ribbons floated from balconies and porches, as the Romanian people applauded the friendly visitors from afar. Peasants waved flowers and pine branches, gathered from the slopes of the mountains as the motorcade passed by. They ran down to greet the visitors more closely, faces beaming with smiles, arms raised and flower-laden hands outstretched.

At Brasov tractor plant guests and hosts talked of technological cooperation between the two countries, and after describing the growth of the plant to the guests, the director informed them that 70 percent of the plant's products was for export and was sent to 84 countries. The plant had rendered substantial help to Iran, India and Egypt through its production of tractors. Chairman Hua thereupon commented: "We too are discussing with you matters of cooperation in production."

Cooperation between the tractor plant and Chinese enterprises indeed has broad prospects, as envisaged in the protocol signed between the two countries two days later on cooperation in production technology, which postulates that the signatories will cooperate in production technology in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit and friendly mutual assistance. The director told us that he believed that China's programme of economic development would be fulfilled ahead of time, he said confidently, "I believe that through bilateral cooperation our two countries can speed up their economic development."

The next day, the Carpathians greeted the Chinese visitors with a different beauty. The rain came, and the mountain peaks were draped with a white veil of clouds and mist which seemed to intensify the green of the pine-clad slopes. There was a stronger fragrance of trees, flowers and grass, and the enthusiasm of the crowds along the way grew in intensity.

At the Constanta shipyard, Chairman Hua viewed the 150,000-ton oil tanker "Unity," the second of its kind built there, and praised the rapid growth of the shipyard. Presented with a model of the tanker, he told the director: "I'm happy to accept this gift from you, because it signifies the magnificent achievements of your shipbuilding industry."

Prime Minister Manescu, standing by the chairman's side, said humorously: "I too would like to have a ship, but a real one, not a model." Chairman Hua smiled and said: "In that case don't limit it to one, but make it many more." This sparked off a good deal of pleasant laughter among the crowd of workers assembled at the dock.

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In the evening, Chairman Hua went on a sightseeing tour of the "Neptune" rest home and nearby holiday resorts. There he was warmly greeted by Romanian working people and thousands of foreign tourists spending their vacation at this famous Black Sea resort.

The chairman also visited the Cumpana agricultural producers' cooperative, where he was much impressed by the great variety of fruits and vegetables grown there, and by its flourishing fields of maize and its fine, healthy herd of dairy cattle. In Constanta the Chinese guests were deeply impressed by the radical changes that have taken place there. They vividly testify to the swift economic development of Romania.

In Romania there were constant reference to the late Premier Chou En-lai who visited that country on two occasions, and to President Ceausescu's two visits to China. Their visits were coupled together as memorable events in the annals of Sino-Romanian friendship. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit has added yet another glowing page to those annals.

At the end of his tour, Chairman Hua invited President Ceausescu to come again to China, explaining that the Chinese people are looking forward to the day when they can again see the Romanian leader, and give him a rousing welcome.

Chairman Hua's visit, though not a long one, has been highly fruitful. At his farewell banquet, Chairman Hua pointed out that Sino-Romanian friendship is full of vitality. "Our relations in the political field are good, and our ever-improving cooperation in the economic field is developing rapidly, with wide scope for future progress."

At the banquet, President Ceausescu said: "Our meetings and talks with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng have been particularly fruitful. We adopted new decisions meant to found the Romanian-Chinese relations on a still more concrete basis."

When Chairman Hua and President Ceausescu raised high their joined hands at the end of the Bucharest soiree, there were prolonged loud cheers for Sino-Romanian friendship.

ROMANIA CELEBRATES LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Bucharest Rally

OW231659Y Peking NCNA in English 1605 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--The 34th anniversary of the country's liberation was warmly marked at a grand rally here yesterday afternoon.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) and president of the republic, Elena Ceausescu, Manea Manescu and other party and state leaders attended the rally.

Also present at the rally were members of the RCP Central Committee, members of the State Council and of the government, party members from the days when the party was engaged in underground activities, participants in the August 23 armed uprising, generals of the Romanian armed forces, commanders of the Romanian troops in the anti-fascist war and other public figures and representatives of the people at large.

Attending the rally were also the visiting Chinese friendship delegation led by Yang Fu-chen, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and a number of other Chinese delegations.

Speaking on the occasion, Stefan Voitec, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice-president of the State Council, said that the nation-wide anti-imperialist and anti-fascist armed uprising in August, 1944 had opened the way for the complete liberation of Romania from imperialist domination, for democracy and socialist development and for the realization of the Romanian people's aspirations to be the masters of their country, thereby seizing their wealth and destiny in their own hands. He said, "August 23 is the grandest festival of the Romanian people. It is the most important moment of great significance, full of heroism for the Romanian people in their protracted struggle for independence, and national and social freedom. The national armed uprising in 1944 ushered in an unprecedented era of massive social struggle, class struggle and confrontation. Thanks to this uprising, the people of the working class and their allies captured all political power, and were able to realize the deepest revolutionary and democratic changes in the long historical development of Romanian society."

"During the development of this broad revolutionary process," he continued, "the RCP accumulated valuable experience in the political field which was able to enrich and develop the theoretical and practical resources of the revolutionary movement. The victory of the national anti-imperialist and anti-fascist armed uprising in August 1944 and the subsequent achievements in socialist revolution and construction have proved the strength of the RCP and demonstrated that the RCP has successfully played and continues to play the roles of organizer and leader of the working class and other people of the country, along the way towards national and social liberation as well as the building of a new system."

All these achievements, he noted, are inseparable from the outstanding activities of Comrade Ceausescu in leading the party and country. The social unity, the ever strengthened solidarity and the fraternal sentiments among all working people, despite any national differences, are a great source of strength for Romania in its struggle for socialism and communism.

Speaking of the achievements during the last 30 years in nationalization of the principal means of production, he pointed out that nowadays, the industrial output value was 40 times that of 1938, the agricultural output value had increased 3 times as compared with that for the year before World War Two, and the national income was 12 times that of 1950. As a result of the rising of the national income and economic development in the country, the income of the labouring people would increase by 32 percent by the end of 1980, while the five-year plan stipulates an increase of 22 percent. He stated: "This year, we are marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the unified national state. The great socialist successes have fully demonstrated how, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, the people of the whole country have realized their splendid aspirations for freedom, unification, national independence and a happy life and further how to lift these aspirations to a higher level."

On the development in the economy, he said that the main task at the present time was to devote attention to the quality of economic activity, to raise economic efficiency and labour productivity, to reduce the consumption of materials through improved management, to speed up the introduction of modern scientific techniques in production, and to let the researchers, designers, engineers, technicians and workers take more responsibility for their personal and effective part in the collective management of that part of state property entrusted to them.

Referring to Romanian foreign policy, he stated: "Romania lays the foundation of its relations with other countries on respect for national independence and state sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual benefit, non-use of force and threat of force and the confirmation of the right of every nation to decide independently its own social and economical development." He added that Romania had paid great attention to the phenomenon of dividing the world into the rich nations and the poor, and to the elimination of under-development.

On the evening of August 22, a grand banquet was given here by the RCP Central Committee, the Romanian State Council and government to celebrate the 34th anniversary of liberation. Attending the banquet were Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, Manea Manescu as well as other Romanian party and government leaders.

Bucharest Parade

OW232158Y Peking NCNA in English 2142 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--A big parade of 200,000 people was held here today to warmly celebrate the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Romania. Nicolae Ceausescu, Madame Ceausescu, M. Manescu and other state and party leaders of the country were on the rostrum of the "pilot square" to review the parade.

Full of a festive mood, the parade was begun at 8 a.m. It was formed by corps of workers, cadres and students, military training corps of youth, Red Cross rescuing corps and Pioneers' training corps in defence of the motherland. Marching in high spirits and arms in hand, they were the first to pass the square amid the strains of martial music. They demonstrated the strong will of the Romanian people to defend their independence and state sovereignty and fight against foreign interference and aggression.

Then hundreds of Pioneers and "Eagles of the Motherland" (members of an organization of children at the age of four to seven) entered the square and performed group calisthenics. Workers and other people from the capital held high red banners, blue-prints, models and placards which show the achievements they made in the first half of the five-year plan period (1976-80).

Members of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, members of the State Council, veterans who took part in the armed uprising on August 23, 1944 or fought in the anti-fascist war, representatives from all circles in the capital and representatives of advanced workers and farmers were on the rostrum.

A Chinese friendship delegation led by Yang Fu-chen and other Chinese visiting delegations were on the rostrum on invitation.

EXHIBITION OF ROMANIAN BOOKS OPENS IN PEKING PARK

OW221346Y Peking NCNA in English 1308 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Aug (HSINHUA)--An exhibition on books presented to China by Romania opened in Peihai Park here this morning. The exhibition marks the further development of cultural exchanges between the two countries.

Over 300 of the most recently published Romanian books are on display. They reflect in a variety of ways the great achievements of the Romanian people in their socialist revolution and construction and show Romania's new progress in science and technology and flourishing literature and art.

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The outstanding work "Romania on the Road to All-Round Development of a Socialist Society" by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania is on display at the center of the exhibition hall. It is a selection from his reports, speeches and articles.

Present at the opening ceremony were Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy in Peking Panait Lefter and Mrs. Lefter; Mrs. Dumitrescu, the wife of the Romanian ambassador, other diplomatic officials of the embassy and Romanian experts working in Peking.

The exhibition is sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Peking library. Vice-Foreign Minister Liu Chen-hua; Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Ting Chih-kang and Li Chia-jung, deputy directors of the Peking library; and Hsu Li-i, deputy director of the State Publication Bureau attended the ceremony and saw the exhibition.

Deputy Director of the State Publication Bureau Hsu Li-i presented to Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy Panait Lefter a copy of the Chinese translation of the address delivered by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

PRC AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION DEPARTS ROMANIA FOR W. GERMANY

OW240828Y Peking NCNA in English 0815 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Chinese agricultural delegation led by Wang Lei, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, left here for West Germany today after a visit to Romania.

During its stay in the country, the delegation visited a number of agricultural scientific research and production units in Bucharest, Brasov and three other counties. It had talks with leading cadres of the Romanian Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

It was received separately by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania and president of the Academy of Agriculture and Forestry, as well as Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry.

KENG PIAO MEETS BELGIAN M-L COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

OW211441Y Peking NCNA in English 1303 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium led by First Secretary Fernand Lefebvre.

Present on the occasion were Feng Hsuan, member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department, and leading members of departments concerned Chu Ta-cheng, Chiang Kuang-hua and Chu Shih-lun.

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Delegation's Departure

OW231433Y Peking NCNA in English 1654 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Aug (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium led by First Secretary Fernand Lefebvre left Peking for home by air this evening at the end of its friendly visit to China.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Feng Hsuan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

The delegation paid respect to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung in Peking and visited Sian, Chengtu, Chungking and Kunming.

VICE MINISTER MA I RECEIVES VISITING BRITISH M.P.

OW231418Y Peking NCNA in English 1228 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--Ma I, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, met Sir Geoffrey Howe, British conservative M.P., and his wife Leon Brittan here this afternoon. They had a friendly conversation.

LUXEMBOURG JOURNAL CRITICIZES USSR-SRV RELATIONS

OW181334Y Peking NCNA in English 1324 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 17 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union wants to turn Vietnam into an outpost serving its imperialistic interests, says RED FLAG, organ of the Communist League of Luxembourg, while commenting on the Kremlin's role in the anti-China campaign launched by Vietnam.

Entitled "Events in Indochina," the editorial appeared in the latest issue of the journal, referred to the conflicts between China and Vietnam. It says: "In fact, the reasons for the conflicts are not to be found in the expulsion of Chinese living in Vietnam. The expulsion itself is a consequence of other more fundamental reasons."

The editorial states that the U.S. imperialists were compelled to withdraw from Indochina after the Indochina war. "However, Soviet social-imperialism has been on the offensive throughout the world and tried to penetrate into former spheres of influence of U.S. imperialism," the editorial adds.

It points out: "The People's Republic of China was one of the first countries having experienced the nature of the Soviet imperialists" and "is today the principal obstacle to the hegemonic designs of the social-imperialists."

It goes on to say: "If social-imperialism wants to attain its objective of dominating Europe, it needs to cut the tie between China and Europe and neutralize China. The aim of the Soviet policy in Asia is to isolate the People's Republic of China."

The editorial says: "For the progress in the realization of its designs, social-imperialism needs a solid base and an 'outpost', and that is the very role it wants Vietnam to play."

After enumerating Soviet aid to Vietnam given for the purpose of controlling it, the editorial states: "The Vietnamese people, after having fought for 30 years in a bloody and cruel war against foreign occupationists, will surely be able to drive out the Russian social-imperialists as they have succeeded in driving out the U.S. imperialists."

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KENG PIAO RECEIVES NEW TURKISH AMBASSADOR 22 AUGUST

OW220816Y Peking NCNA in English 0735 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Aug (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council, this morning met with Oktay Cankardes, new Turkish ambassador to China. Present were Chou Chueh, acting director of the West Asian and North African Affairs Department, and Kao Chien-chung, deputy director of the Protocol Department, of the Foreign Ministry.

EEC SHIPPING NATIONS TO MONITOR SOVIET SHIPS

OW211916Y Peking NCNA in English 1748 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] London, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Soviet threat to the Western world's shipping is a matter of great concern and the EEC shipping nations have decided to set up a monitoring system to keep a check on the amount of cargo loaded into Soviet ships, said a spokesman for the General Council of British Shipping last night.

The decision to keep a watch on Soviet vessels entering Western ports was taken at a recent meeting of Common Market shipping and transport ministers, at which Britain had urged much stronger action against the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is savagely undercutting shipping of the Western world and poaching trade by cutting freight rates by up to 30 percent, added the spokesman. That is why all feel it necessary to take some action to deal with the problem.

TIBETAN SONG-DANCE ENSEMBLE LEAVES FOR SCANDINAVIAN TOUR

OW211020Y Peking NCNA in English 0725 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--China's Tibetan song and dance ensemble left here for Sweden by special plane this morning. The group will also visit Finland, Norway, Denmark and Iceland. The 45 member-group is led by Gyantsan Norbu, and deputy leaders at Tsetan Drolma and Yang Jui.

Tsetan Drolma, herself a well-known soprano of Tibetan nationality said on departure: "We are very happy to have the opportunity to visit these five northern European countries. We leave armed with the friendly feelings of the Chinese people for the peoples of these countries and in the hope that our visit will help increase mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese people and the peoples there." She added that they were looking forward to exchanging views with artists abroad and to learning from them.

Present at the airport to see them off were Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Shu and Vice-President Lin Lin of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Also present were Ake Berg, Mauno Castren, Stein Seeberg and Mogens B. Svahn, charges d'affaires a.i. of the embassies of Sweden, Finland, Norway and Denmark in China.

PRC BROADCAST-TV DELEGATION LEAVES SWEDEN FOR W. GERMANY

OW201516Y Peking NCNA in English 1454 GMT 20 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Stockholm, 20 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Chinese broadcasting and television delegation led by Li Lien-ching, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, with Li Yuan-ju, vice-minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building and director of the general broadcasting and television industry, as its deputy leader left here today for West Germany after a friendly visit to Sweden.

During its stay in the country, the delegation visited Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmo, and toured the Swedish broadcasting centre and its regional offices. Members of the delegation were welcomed by their colleagues and personages of departments concerned.

Chin Li-chen, Chinese ambassador to Sweden, gave a reception on August 17 for the visiting delegation. Among those present were Mr. Otto Nordenskiöld, director-general of the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation, and Mr. Christer Leopold, chairman of the Swedish-Chinese Friendship Association.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

MAURITANIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION MET BY KENG PIAO

OW211704Y Peking NCNA in English 1644 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, Chinese vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with the Mauritanian Government delegation led by Lieutenant Colonel Maouya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, member of the Military Committee of National Recovery and minister of national defence.

Later, Vice-Premier Keng Piao gave a banquet in honour of Lieutenant Colonel Taya and other Mauritanian guests.

The vice-premier praised Mauritania for pursuing a non-alignment policy in international affairs, upholding Arab and African solidarity, maintaining its principled position against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, Israeli Zionism and racism, and supporting the just struggle of the people of the Third World. He said that the friendly relations between China and Mauritania had been developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence and of the position of solidarity against imperialism and hegemonism. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, continue to work for the development of the friendship between the people of China and Mauritania and of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Vice-Premier Keng Piao said that Minister Taya's current visit to China had given an opportunity to exchange views on issues of common concern and on the further development of the relations between the two countries. He expressed the conviction that Minister Taya's visit would help promote the friendship and mutual understanding of the two peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Lt. Colonel Taya replied that the Mauritanian people, rallying round the Military Committee of National Recovery, had a sincere desire to further strengthen the relations of friendship and unity with the great friendly Chinese people under the wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by the respected Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

He said that the successor to Chairman Mao's creative thought had prestige and great quality. "This has convinced us that your great country will continue to win brilliant successes on the road you have opened and that it will win its historical position as a united, powerful and prosperous nation by the end of the century," he said.

He added: "There exist extremely valuable friendship and mutual trust between us and our relations are built on a very solid basis. Therefore, the Mauritania-China cooperation will be further strengthened and developed."

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Mauritanian Ambassador to China Bakar Ould Sidi Haiba was present at the meeting and banquet. Also present were Chang Hai-feng, vice-foreign minister; Li Ta, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Kung Ta-fei, assistant foreign minister. Lt. Colonel Taya and Vice-Minister Chang Hai-feng held talks this morning.

BOTSWANA'S MINISTER MOGWE DEPARTS CANTON FOR SHANGHAI

OW231808Y Peking NCNA in English 1757 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--Archibald M. Mogwe, Botswana minister of external affairs, Mrs. Lema Mogwe and his party left here for Shanghai today. They were seen off at the airport by Liang Wei-lin, vice-chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Lo Fan-chun, vice-chairman of the Canton City Revolutionary Committee.

The Botswana guests arrived here from Kueilin by air yesterday in the company of Chinese Ambassador to Botswana Chao Cheng-i and his wife. They were entertained at a banquet in the evening given by the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Vice-Chairman Liang Wei-lin and Minister Mogwe proposed toasts, hailing the constant development of the friendship between the people of China and Botswana.

While in Canton, the Botswana guests visited a clock factory, a hospital, a reservoir and a small power station and toured the city.

TANZANIAN MAGAZINE ON PLIGHT OF OVERSEAS CHINESE

OW240804Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--AFRICAN CONTINENT, a Swahili magazine in Tanzania, carried an article recently giving an account of the history and present-day conditions of Overseas Chinese.

The article says that subjected to feudal oppression and exploitation, a great number of Chinese left their motherland to make a living abroad. Many of them were bankrupt peasants and handicraftmen. Among the several hundred thousand Chinese labourers engaged on contract to Britain, France and Russia during the First World War, many never returned to their own country. Quite a number of others went to Southeast Asia, West Europe, Latin America and North America. Compelled to find a way out abroad, a good number of Chinese nationals found their life miserable.

It stressed that numerous Chinese nationals now residing in other countries are descendants of those slaves and coolies who had been forced to leave their own country. Now, they live just as the local workers and peasants and do not interfere in the internal affairs of those countries, the article said.

TAN CHEN-LIN RECEIVES SENEGALESE PRESS OFFICIAL

OW211440Y Peking NCNA in English 1214 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with Amadou Dieng, director of the SENEGALESE PRESS AGENCY. Senegalese Ambassador to China Aly Dicum was present on the occasion. Present was Liu Ching-chieh, deputy director of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

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SPEAKER OF ZAMBIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ENDS VISIT

OW231414Y Peking NCNA in English 1218 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--Robinson Mwaakwe Nabulyato, speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Zambia, Ngona Mwelma Chibesakunda, secretary of the assembly, and their wives left here for Australia this afternoon.

They were seen off at the airport by Wu Hsin-yu, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, S.A. Maonde, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Zambian Embassy in Peking, and Mrs. Maonde.

During their stay in Peking, the Zambian guests, accompanied by Wu Hsin-yu paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The guests visited the Great Wall, a tomb of the Ming Dynasty, the Summer Palace and the Temple of Heaven.

SUDANESE PAPER PRAISES SUDAN-PRC FRIENDSHIP

OW221810Y Peking NCNA in English 1548 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Sudanese newspaper AS-SAHABA yesterday carried an editorial entitled "Sudan-China Friendship Is Deep-Rooted," warmly praising the friendship between the two peoples of Sudan and China.

The editorial says that the current visit to China of the delegation of the Central Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union "is a new mark in the history of the firm and close friendship between the two peoples of Sudan and China." It says, "The effective cooperation between our two countries has been developing in a profound friendship. Our country has received huge economic aid from friendly China."

It points out, "China's aid to our country is prominently characterized by the fact that no pressure has been exerted on our country to change our policy as a term for such aid. Therefore, China's aid is a model for genuine bilateral and international cooperation." "The great principles linking our two peoples together will further consolidate our relationship. It is our hope that such exchange of visits like this one between our two countries will increase," the editorial concludes.

PRC REPRESENTATIVE DENOUNCES APARTHEID AT GENEVA CONFERENCE

OW191839Y Peking NCNA in English 1813 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, 18 Aug (HSINHUA)--The apartheid and racial discrimination policies of the Vorster and Smith regimes were strongly denounced by An Chih-yuan, head of the Chinese delegation, this morning during the general debate at the Geneva World Conference To Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

An Chih-yuan also condemned the two superpowers, especially the Soviet social-imperialists and their mercenary troops, for their aggression and expansion in southern Africa and the whole of the African Continent.

At present, he said, southern Africa is still the most stubborn bastion of racial discrimination and apartheid.

He added: "The Vorster racist regime in South Africa enforces a cruel racist rule and racial oppression over the Azanian and Namibian peoples. Racial discrimination and persecution of the Zimbabwean people practised by the Smith racist regime in Rhodesia are no less vicious than those practised by its South African counterpart. Vorster, Smith and their ilk have turned the rich and beautiful territories in southern Africa into living hells." He also denounced the Israeli Zionists for their aggression against Palestine and Arab states.

He went on to say: "One superpower is aiding and abetting the racist regimes in every manner so as to preserve its vested interests in this region. The other superpower, a late-comer on the scene, moved by the needs of its global strategy to seize strategic positions and resources, control Africa and outflank Europe, is intensifying its offensive and making an energetic attempt to infiltrate and expand in southern Africa." "Furthermore, it is using mercenary troops more frequently and on a massive scale to repress the African people, interfere in the internal affairs of African countries and launch armed invasion against sovereign African states."

The head of the Chinese delegation proposed that the conference should adopt a document which includes in its content the following points:

- (1) Call on all countries and peoples who uphold justice to voice solidarity with and give powerful support to the people of Zimbabwe, Azania and Namibia in their just struggle against hegemonism, imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and for national independence and liberation.
- (2) Strongly condemn the white racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia for imposing a colonial rule on the local inhabitants and for their atrocious policies of racial discrimination and apartheid. South Africa must withdraw its military and administrative personnel from Namibia, and put an end to its illegal occupation of Namibia, including Walvis Bay, so that the people of Namibia may achieve national independence at an early date. The people of Zimbabwe must be allowed to attain national independence free from any foreign interference.
- (3) An earnest attempt must be made to strengthen the sanctions against Rhodesia. In view of the fact that the South African authorities are working in collusion with the Ian Smith racist regime of Rhodesia, these sanctions must be extended to South Africa, and the arms embargo against the South African authorities must be strictly implemented.
- (4) Call on U.N. specialized agencies concerned to earnestly implement the correct resolutions on combatting colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council, and moreover, take all possible measures to give greater financial and material assistance to the national liberation movements of the people of southern Africa.
- (5) Call on all countries and related organs of the United Nations to further mobilize world opinion by giving wide publicity to the national liberation struggles waged by the people of southern Africa and to expose the crimes committed by the hegemonists, imperialists, colonialists, neo-colonialists and racists.
- (6) Extend solidarity and give support to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa through every possible channel.

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Following An Chih-yuan's speech, the Soviet representative made a counter-attack, maliciously slandering China's foreign policy. His calumny was sternly refuted by the head of the Chinese delegation.

The Chinese representative exposed the crimes committed by the Soviet Union of sowing discord among African states, undermining African unity, using "aid" as a bait to carry out expansion and infiltration in Africa, intervening in and subverting sovereign African states, using mercenary troops to suppress the African people on a massive scale, staging armed invasion of sovereign African states, energetically seeking hegemony in Africa and grabbing military bases there.

Before the head of the Chinese delegation took the floor, the Soviet representative made a speech trying to style itself as the "natural ally" of the African people. Under the pretext of anti-racism, he talked glibly about Soviet "support" for the liberation movements of the people of southern Africa in an attempt to make propaganda preparations for further aggression and expansion in Africa. The representatives of Cuba and a handful of other countries echoed the Soviet representative.

In his speech at the afternoon session on August 16, Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca tried to defend Cuba's expansionist policy of despatching mercenaries to Africa. He claimed that Cuba had the right and duty to resort to armed struggle to help the people in southern Africa to win their "liberation." He even had the audacity to acclaim the Cuban and Soviet aggressive occupation of Angola as an act against racist forces.

The Somali representative pointed out at the first committee's meeting on the morning of August 18 that the Cuban mercenaries who carried out military intervention and slaughter in Africa, especially in the Horn of Africa, was a tool of the superpower. Cuba had no right to speak at the conference for the African people who were fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Cuban representative argued that Cuban troops in Africa were not mercenaries. They were shedding their blood for Africa with the spirit of "internationalism."

The Somali representative refuted his argument saying that it was the Cuban mercenaries who were making the Africans bleeding. The Cuban representative was stunned awkwardly.

The permanent mission of Somalia to the UN office at Geneva issued a press release before the opening of the conference. It said: "We believe that Cuba is not qualified to be the genuine spokesman for those who are firmly committed to the struggle against racism and racial discrimination so long as she is engaged in proxy wars in Africa on behalf of the Soviet Union in the execution of a systematic plan to suppress the legitimate aspirations of African peoples for justice, freedom and human dignity."

NEW PDRY AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ULANFU

OW191012Y Peking NCNA in English 0939 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Aug (HSINHUA)--Ahmad Salah Hajib, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the People's Republic of China, this morning presented his credentials to Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

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Present on the occasion were Kung Ta-fei, assistant foreign minister, and Cheng Yuan-hsing and Tai Ping, deputy department directors of the Foreign Ministry. Diplomatic officials of the PDRY Embassy in China were present.

PDRY SPECIAL ENVOY FETED BY VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

OW201546Y Peking NCNA in English 1537 GMT 20 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Hai-feng hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas, special envoy of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and minister of construction, and his party.

Democratic Yemeni Ambassador to China Ahmad Salah Hajib was among the guests. Present was Kung Ta-fei, assistant minister of foreign affairs. This morning, Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Hai-feng and special envoy Al-Attas held talks. The Yemeni guests arrived here by air yesterday evening.

TAN CHEN-LIN MEETS JORDANIAN JOURNALISTS DELEGATION

OW221511Y Peking NCNA in English 1407 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Aug (HSINHUA)--Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met a journalists delegation of Jordan led by Mustafa Ibrahim Muhd Jabir, advisor to the Ministry of Information.

Vice-Chairman Tan Chen-lin expressed welcome to the first Jordanian journalist delegation to visit China. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. Present on the occasion was Mu Ching, deputy director of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

Press Banquet

OW221512Y Peking NCNA in English 1433 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Aug (HSINHUA)--Peking press circles gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the journalists delegation of Jordan led by Mustafa Ibrahim Muhd Jabir, advisor to the Ministry of Information.

Mu Ching, deputy director of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, presided over the banquet. Attending were leading members of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, the Central Broadcasting Administrative Bureau, the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY and the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, including An Kang, Li Yen-shou, Peng Ti and Wang Chen.

PRC ENVOY TO IRAQ HOSTS DINNER ON DIPLOMATIC ANNIVERSARY

OW240908Y Peking NCNA in English 0724 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Iraq Hou Yeh-feng gave a dinner party this evening in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Iraq.

Present on the occasion were 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, member of the regional leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and of the Revolutionary Command Council and chairman of the Union of the Iraqi Friendship Association With Peoples; Munzer Ureim, undersecretary of the Foreign Ministry; and high-ranking officials of other ministries. The dinner party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

VICE CHAIRMAN CHI PENG-FEI MEETS MEXICAN STATE GOVERNOR

OW191052Y Peking NCNA in English 0912 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Roberto de La Madrid Romandia, governor of the state of Baja California, Mexico, his wife and party.

Mexican Ambassador to China Omar Martinez Legorreta was present. Present also were Hsieh Li, a leading member of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs; Li Te-hua, deputy secretary general of the institute; and Shen Chih-wei, deputy director of the American and Oceanian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

CANADIAN MINISTER RECEIVES AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION

OW221426Y Peking NCNA in English 1405 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Winnipeg, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--Canadian Minister of Agriculture Eugene Whelan received and feted the visiting Chinese agricultural delegation at his hometown, Windsor today.

The delegation is led by Chao Fan, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry and director of the State Land Reclamation Bureau.

Whelan had a cordial and friendly conversation with all the members of the delegation. The Chinese delegation arrived in Canada on August 10 on a one-month study tour of the country at the invitation of the Canadian Government. On August 14, Chinese Ambassador to Canada Wang Tung gave a dinner in honour of the delegation.

VICE PREMIER FANG I MEETS CANADIAN PROFESSOR

OW211008Y Peking NCNA in English 0859 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--Fang I, vice-premier of the State Council, this morning met and had a cordial conversation with Tai-ren Hsu, Canadian professor of mechanics.

Present were leading members of departments concerned and Chinese scientist, including Shen Hung, Li Li-yin and Chang Wei.

Professor Hsu will soon leave here to visit Shanghai before returning home.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION TO CANADA--Peking, August 8--A 12-member Chinese agricultural delegation led by Chao Fan, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry and director of the State Land Reclamation Bureau, with Wang Chen-Yang, director of the Heilungkiang Provincial State Farm Bureau, as its deputy leader, left Peking by air this evening on a study tour of Canada. [Peking NCNA in English 1723 GMT 8 Aug 78 OW]

KWANGMING DAILY APPROVES USE OF FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY, CAPITAL

HK240431Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 18 Aug 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Tung Chih-min [0104 1807 2404] of the Institute of Foreign Economic Management of the China People's University: "How Did Lenin View the Introduction of Advanced Technology and the Admission of Foreign Capital?"]

[Excerpts] Editor's note: Wise leader Chairman Hua pointed out in his speech to the National Science Conference: We must "be good at absorbing whatever is good in foreign things, take them over and turn them to our account, and combine our learning from foreign countries with our own inventiveness so that we can catch up with and surpass advanced world levels as soon as possible." He indicated to us an effective way of racing against time and of quickening our pace in building a powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense as well as science and technology.

A scourge of the nation, the "gang of four" sabotaged revolution and production and prevented us from bringing in advanced technology from foreign countries and using favorable external conditions. They either branded this as "slavish comprador philosophy" or vilified that as "national betrayal." Renegade Chiang Ching openly raised a hue and cry for "dismantling" complete sets of equipment for manufacturing chemical fertilizer which Taching oilfield had acquired from a foreign country and had already installed. This was one of the reasons why the narrowing difference between our domestic level and the advanced world level had widened.

The pernicious influence left behind by the "gang of four" in regard to this question is very serious. Mental shackles in the form of conservatism, arrogance and blind expulsion of foreign things still fetter the thinking of some people. Bringing in advanced technology and foreign capital is still regarded by some people as a forbidden zone. Today, our paper carries the article "How Did Lenin View the Introduction of Advanced Technology and the Admission of Foreign Capital?" for reference. [end editor's note]

After the victory of the October Revolution and the subsequent smashing of the imperialist armed intervention and the White bandits' rebellion, the Soviet people confronted a hopeless national economy which had been tattered by protracted war. Quickly reviving and developing the national economy became a major political problem confronting the new Soviet government. It was a question of whether the first state under a proletarian dictatorship would survive. As Lenin pointed out: "Either we perish, or we catch up with and economically surpass the advanced countries. "Either we perish, or advance bravely and at full steam. History poses questions in this way." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 3 p 169)

In order to quickly revive and develop the national economy and shift it on to a new technical base, a technical base of large scale modern production, Lenin held that domestic manpower and material power were the mainstay as well as the foundation and foothold. But he also noted the necessity of fully utilizing external factors to quicken the progress of industrialization. At that time, he suggested obtaining Western technology even at high prices so as to quickly equip industry and agriculture with new, modern technology.

Despite enormous hardships, Lenin and Stalin adopted a series of important measures to quickly develop the socialist economy, to effectively use external factors and to acquire foreign capital and advanced technology.

1. Acquire foreign capital. Soon after the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin put forward the following principle regarding foreign relations: "We reject all conditions of looting and violence. But we are willing to accept all conditions for improving our relation with our neighbors and concluding economic agreements. We absolutely should not reject these conditions." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 26 p 233)

2. Make use of foreign capital to import large quantities of machines and equipment. When it was founded, the Soviet Union was backward in science and technology and had to import advanced technology and equipment from foreign countries to quicken its industrial development. Lenin pointed out long ago: Revive the economy and gain a strong foothold-- "it is impossible to attain this goal quickly without acquiring economic equipment and without importing machines from capitalist countries. For this reason, we should not hesitate to give the capitalists more profits provided our economy can be revived." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 380)

3. Accept technical assistance. This meant concluding contracts for "technical assistance" with Western companies. These companies helped in designing and building some engineering projects. Foreign technicians and experts were hired to work in the Soviet Union. Some people were also sent abroad on study or inspection tours.

4. Organize joint companies. These companies were organized jointly by the Soviet Union and the foreign capitalists. The Soviet Union held not less than 51 percent of the shares of these companies.

5. Practice the "lease and concession system." That meant "leasing to foreign capitalists" such enterprises as mines, forests and oil fields which were not absolutely needed at that time, "so as to obtain from them supplemental equipment and machines which would quicken revival of the major industries." (Ibid, p 548) At that time, some people said: Do not sell our mother Russia by the method of lease and concession. Lenin sternly castigated them. He pointed out: "This in essence is not selling Russia to the capitalists. We are talking about lease and concession. Every treaty of lease or concession is subject to restrictions in terms of period and agreement. Various sorts of carefully considered guarantees are specified...." (Ibid, p 379) The foreign capitalists gained nothing but extra profits or raw materials while "the Soviet Government was benefited by getting the forces to develop production and to increase the quantity of its products immediately or within the shortest possible period of time." (Ibid, p 520)

Lenin's ideas on acquiring advanced technology and foreign capital did not fully materialize as expected because of the hindrance of international imperialist forces. However, judging by those which did materialize, his ideas played a great role in socialist construction in the Soviet Union.

PRC OFFICIAL CLAIMS MAO'S GUIDANCE WAS NOT FAULTLESS

OW231247Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Aug (KYODO)--The late Chairman Mao Tsetung's leadership, so far considered flawless by Chinese, must be reviewed under the present movement for fact finding, a Chinese official told KYODO recently. "Chinese people respect and love Chairman Mao, but at the same time they know part of the errors he made after the Cultural Revolution," said the official who hoped to remain anonymous.

During discussions with a KYODO reporter, the official, who is a party member and serves a national agency in Peking, also said that many Peking citizens were hoping former Peking Deputy Mayor Wan Li would replace Wu Te, the present mayor who is under criticism.

The official said the current movement to judge political theory through its interpretation in relation to social practices and the publication of Mao's 1962 lecture on July 1, could be partly intended for opening ways for overcoming the thinking that Mao's direction was flawless. "It is wrong to think Chairman Mao's historical guidance was faultless," he asserted. He added, however, that many Chinese leaders were still reluctant to bring up the matter of "Mao's faultlessness" for discussion, saying time was needed before any erroneous thoughts could be fully reviewed.

The official said few Peking citizens support their mayor, Wu, who has been under persistent fire since the purge of the "gang of four." Wu's direction during and after the April 1976 Tienanmen Square incident was full of grave errors, he said. Asked who was a prominent supporter of Wu, the official said "part of the Peking citizenry seem to think that Wu gets the backing of Communist Party Vice Chairman Wang Tung-hsing."

The official said Peking citizens were hoping Wan, now head of the Revolutionary Committee (governor) of Anhwei Province, would return to Peking to direct administration of the Chinese capital. There is a widespread episode [as received] among many people in the capital that Wan sent food to Peking from his province after finding out about a commodity shortage in Peking markets earlier this summer, he said.

Referring to growing rumors about reinstatement of former Peking Mayor Peng Chen, who was disgraced during the Cultural Revolution, the official said no Chinese would oppose his return to the former post.

The official said there were still many problems to be reviewed in connection with the April 1976 decision purging Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and appointing Hua Kuo-feng as first party vice chairman and premier because it was made when the "gang of four" was in power. He said, however, that some party leaders were trying to avoid bringing the matter to light.

KWANGMING DAILY NOTES CHIN CHUNG-HUA REHABILITATION

HK231334Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 17 Aug 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Hu Yu-chih: "Recalling Comrade Chin Chung-hua and Others"]

[Text] Come to think of it, the last time I was with old comrade-in-arms Chin Chung-hua was in 1965.

At the end of March that year, I came to Shanghai in the last stop of a tour with some Palestinian friends. I had two days free after bidding the foreign guests farewell. Comrade Chen Tung-sheng [7115 0681 3932], then director of the United Front Department under the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, paid me a visit at the Chinchiang Hotel. He told me that some patriotic personages from democratic parties in Shanghai had assembled at a production team in the countryside of Fenghsien County, where they spent half a day performing physical labor and the other half holding discussions. They called it "open-door study," which was much better than idly talking about reform behind closed doors. I was very interested in this. As I had quite a few acquaintances over there, I asked if I could go to Fenghsien to see them. Comrade Tung-sheng said yes. Early the next morning, we set off for the countryside in a car. When we came to the production team, many people were already in the fields digging ditches shoulder to shoulder with the local commune members. I joined in their work. Comrade Chin Chung-hua was really pleased when he saw me. He was leader of the open-door study group. At noon, we had lunch at the community dining hall. Afterward, I rested and then participated in a group discussion as an observer. When dinner was over, I watched the performance put on by some famous actors (who were all participants in the open-door study) for the local people. Comrade Chung-hua was very excited and happy then. He told me it was the first time he had ever lived, labored and studied together with the working people and that he had far greater ease of mind doing this than attending endless meeting back in the office or making trips abroad.

In the evening, I said goodbye to the group. Comrade Tung-sheng took me to the Fenghsien County CCP Committee's guest house to spend the night. We shared the same room and talked until it was very late. He inquired about the situation in Peking, particularly about the rectification campaign in the Ministry of Culture. Since I did not know much, I only said: From what I know, it has something to do with the 1930's. [paragraph continues]

Comrade Tung-sheng knitted his brows when he heard this, but he said nothing. I then told him I was quite touched by his work "The Ever Flying Red Flag," but could not tell whether it was a memoir of his prison life or just a novel. In his story, all positive characters appeared under real names but the negative characters, such as the renegades and secret agents planted in the prison by the Kuomintang, all appeared under false names or were kept anonymous. After a prolonged silence, he said: "I have no alternative. At any rate, this book can only be taken as historical reference material, not as a piece of art."

What impressed me most about our talk that night was that Comrade Tung-sheng looked very down-hearted, as if something terrible was going to happen. The atmosphere was entirely different during the day when we took part in labor and study. He did not tell me why, so I did not ask. After putting the lights out, I lay thinking and did not get any sleep. Never did I think that I was to part with Comrades Chen Tung-shen and Chin Chung-hua for good after this brief encounter.

Three years later, in the spring of 1968, bad tidings came from Shanghai with the news of the death of Comrade Chen Tung-shen and then Comrade Chin Chung-hua. I was deeply grieved. I did not understand what caused their deaths, but Comrade Chen Tung-shen's dismal look that night in Fenghsien was a bad omen. I was certain they were persecuted to death by brutal class enemies.

"Bitter sacrifice strengthens bold resolve which dares to make the sun and moon shine in new skies." Following the smashing of the "gang of four" and the execution of the decision of grasping the key link of class struggle in running the country well by the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, all old grievances were redressed. Comrades Chen Tung-sheng and Chin Chung-hua were both rehabilitated, which unraveled a mystery which had been bothering me for the past 13 years.

The truth was out about what really happened. Chiang Ching and her renegades and secret agents collaborated with the Lin Piao antiparty clique in 1965 and secretly called "forums on the work of literature and art in the armed forces" in Shanghai and Soochow with the intention to strike out all progressive literary and art works created under the leadership of our party since the 1930's. This big conspiracy prepared the ground for the "gang of four" to start something different, enforce fascist dictatorship and usurp party and state power during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Comrade Chen Tung-shen had been with the press in our underground party since the early 1930's. From his work "The Ever Flying Red Flag," we can see that he knew about the renegades and secret agents who had entrenched themselves in our party. This was why the ferocious class enemies Chiang Ching and Chang Chun-chiao found it necessary to get rid of Comrade Tung-sheng.

Comrade Chin Chung-hua's case was different from Comrade Chen Tung-shen's although they both died at the hands of the "gang of four" at about the same time.

Comrade Chin Chung-hua was a revolutionary optimist. For a great part of his life, he painstakingly served the people and the revolution, always took Chairman Mao's teachings to heart and followed the baton of the Chinese Communist Party. But under the fine situation in which the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was gaining momentum, he suffered tremendous pressure never before experienced in all his life, both physically and spiritually and died with a grudge. He never knew why he had to go through such ordeals.

Comrade Chin Chung-hua and I knew each other since the early 1930's. At that time, still fresh from school, he was already a progressive and patriotic publisher. WOMAN'S JOURNAL and MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS, which he edited and contributed to, were among the progressive magazines at that time. But it was only in 1934 when he started WORLD KNOWLEDGE magazine that he began to turn from a petty bourgeois patriot into a revolutionary cultural fighter.

How were things in 1934? At that time, the Japanese imperialists had marched in from the northeast and occupied northern China. The big and small dictators Hitler and Mussolini had mounted the historical stage. Treading in the footsteps of fascism, the Kuomintang reactionaries headed by Chiang Kia-shek adopted the national capitulationist policy of "pacifying the internal enemies before harassing the external enemies." The short-lived peace after World War I had come to an end and the world was entering a new period of revolution and war. As proven by historical facts, the Red Army of Chinese workers and peasants, which marched 25,000 li northward from the Kiangsi guerrilla base to fight the Japanese aggressors under the leadership of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, was the vanguard in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and fascism.

Beset by internal and external troubles, the patriotic intellectuals, and the masses of people who refused to be slaves to a foreign nation, gradually accepted Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as the only correct thing. They not only opposed left adventurism but also opposed the rightist trend of appeasement, that is, capitulationism. The student movement which broke out in Peking in 1935, and the movement to resist Japanese aggression which spread from Shanghai to the entire Kuomintang area, were both whipped up in response to the CCP call to resist Japan. Comrade Chin Chung-hua joined in the movement to resist Japanese aggression around this time. He also studied and worked hard to foment public opinion for all-out resistance and participation in the international anti-fascist struggle.

As we all know, Comrade Chin Chung-hua was the founder and principal contributing writer of WORLD KNOWLEDGE. Working under extremely difficult conditions first in Shanghai, later in Wuhan, Chungking, Hong Kong and then back in Shanghai, he untiringly took charge of the editing and publishing of this magazine until nationwide liberation. For a short time before the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, he worked as a translator in the Shanghai branch of the Soviet news agency TASS, a job which enabled him to enrich his knowledge of international affairs and enhance his understanding of Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Chung-hua's revolutionary work before and after the outbreak of the war of resistance was inseparable from Comrade Tsou Tao-fen and his Life Bookstore. WORLD KNOWLEDGE was one of the dozen progressive magazines published by Life Bookstore. After Tu Chung-yun [2629 6850 6663] was sentenced to jail and NEW LIFE WEEKLY was banned, Comrade Chung-hua became editor and chief contributing writer of ETERNAL LIFE and PUBLIC LIFE, which were successors of LIFE, a weekly magazine, and NEW LIFE WEEKLY. When Comrade Tao-fen returned from abroad, he found it impossible to continue his revolutionary publishing work in Shanghai due to tremendous pressure from the Kuomintang ruling clique. With a small fund which he managed to raise, he went to Hong Kong and started LIFE DAILY and LIFE WEEKLY. LIFE DAILY was suspended in less than 2 months due to insuperable political and economic hardship. Nevertheless, it had played an important role in promoting the movement to resist Japanese aggression in south China and in other countries. The editing and writing for this daily was done in a shabby house in one of Hong Kong's slum areas, and Comrade Chung-hua was Comrade Tao-fen's right-hand man in those days and nights of hard work. Since then, he forged the closest militant friendship with Comrade Tao-fen. For most of the time during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, he and Comrade Tao-fen followed each other quite closely, both in the mainland and when they went overseas. Comrade Chung-hua also had his share in Tao-fen's work of "cherishing the people and earnestly serving the people." Comrade Chou En-lai said: "The road traversed by Comrade Tao-fen is the road of progress and revolution for Chinese intellectuals." We can say with certainty that Comrade Tsou Tao-fen's road is also the road traversed by Comrade Chin Chung-hua.

From the latter stage of the war of resistance, through the liberation war and the socialist revolution, till he breathed his last, Comrade Chin Chung-hua made due contributions toward carrying out our party's revolutionary policy of forming an international united front under the direct and indirect leadership of Premier Chou.

Comrade Chin Chung-hua was a staunch executor of the people's foreign policy and the international united front policy advocated by Chairman Mao. During the latter stage of the war of resistance and the liberation war, he worked with the China Self-Defense League organized by NPC Vice Chairman Soong Ching-ling and with the United States Information Service. During this period, he exposed Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary and corrupt essence as an autocrat and dictator who put up a real fight against communism under the cover of false resistance against Japan and, in so doing, won many international friends for revolutionary new China. Long tempered and tested through this contact with foreign countries, he won the confidence of our party after nationwide liberation and was repeatedly sent abroad as representative of the people of new China to partake in international activities and in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism. A crack hand at people's diplomacy, he contributed his share toward the international struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

Comrade Chin Chung-hua spent his life studying diligently, fighting for the revolution and striving for self-reform. He contributed a great deal toward resisting Japanese aggression, fighting dictatorial rule and fascism and carrying out the people's diplomacy of new China. To everyone's surprise, these contributions were described as his "crimes." He was persecuted by the "gang of four," the nation's scourge, on the false charge that he was a "secret agent and spy who maintained illicit relations with foreign countries." The only reason why the "gang of four" persecuted a veteran revolutionary comrade like Chin Chung-hua was that they themselves were fascist dictators guilty of unpardonable crimes. They were cultural autocrats and the most brutal revisionists who covered up their real right features under a leftist disguise. This was understandable. However, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" could never escape the common fate of all reactionaries--"make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again...till their doom."

In order to build China into a modern and powerful socialist country, we must have millions upon millions of outstanding scientists and theoreticians. At the same time, we also cannot do without good fighters in international maneuvers if we want to implement Chairman Mao's great three worlds theory and form a revolutionary united front against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. In this connection, Comrade Chin Chung-hua will forever remain a model for us to learn from.

SENIOR CHINESE WRITER PA CHIN RESUMES WRITING

OW231332Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--One of China's senior writers, Pa Chin, has an ambitious six-year plan that includes another full-length novel, two collections of short stories and a Chinese translation of the Russian writer Herten's one-million-word memoirs "My Past and My Thoughts." His plan includes rechecking the Chinese version of Turgenev's "Virgin Soil" by comparing it with the Russian original and two English versions. He will also revise the Chinese translation of Turgenev's "Fathers and Sons."

"The overthrow of the gang of four has ushered in an economic upsurge that will soon bring about a spring in art and literature with a hundred flowers blooming. The gang, he said, had disparaged Chinese culture and willfully reversed the party's policy of uniting with, educating and reforming intellectuals.

Chairman Mao and Premier Chou En-lai, in meetings with Pa Chin starting in the 1940s, expressed "their sincere hope that more people would take part in the revolution. They showed great warmth toward intellectuals and encouraged even the smallest of progress on their road forward."

Pa Chin went on: "During a meeting in March 1957, Chairman Mao said to us that the overwhelming majority of the intellectuals were patriotic and willing to serve socialism. I remained unshaken in my confidence in the great policies formulated by Chairman Mao and in my love for Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and for the socialist motherland, even in the days when I was savagely persecuted by the gang of four. I once told myself that I must live to see them overthrown."

As for his experience during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Pa Chin said: "I accept in all sincerity the criticism of my past writings by the masses. Their criticism is quite different from the attitude of the gang of four. It is under the impetus of the mass criticism that I began to look back seriously on the road I had travelled."

From 1928 to 1948 in the old China, Pa Chin wrote works totalling several million words, describing the suffering of the Chinese people. These works were influential among young intellectuals, arousing their hatred for the old society. This was particularly so in the case of the novel "The Family," in which Pa Chin describes how the younger generation was ravaged by the man-eating society and how they revolted. "I was obsessed with the pursuit of brightness," said Pa Chin, "all I saw in that society was darkness and I poured out my grievances against the dying social order through this novel. However, I failed to point out the way forward. I lacked revolutionary practice and a correct world outlook. I was like an inexperienced doctor who pinpointed some social evils but was unable to prescribe a remedy." "A writer should be the sharpest critic of his own works," Pa Chin stated. "This does not mean negating his past works or discounting their ideological and artistic value. It means giving the reader guidance in understanding and evaluating the works." Because they help readers to understand the old times and cherish ardent love for new China, Pa Chin's works still attract a wide readership among young people.

At the enlarged national committee meeting of the Federation of Literature and Art Circles held in early June this year, Pa Chin, as the federation's vice-chairman, put forward the slogan "to stimulate the creation of literature and art, writers should go among the people" which was endorsed by all attending.

His works about the old China flowed from his profound personal experience in that society and his works about new China mirror the profound knowledge about the new life he acquired in the course of integrating himself with the workers, peasants and soldiers. Each year, he would come out with one or two new books which portray the new people. His melancholy tone disappeared. He said that he had "never before experienced such a joy in writing."

At the beginning of the 1950s, Pa Chin went to Korea as a member of a Chinese people's delegation. He spent a year there with Chinese volunteers in the battlefield. The heroism he saw on such a great scale prompted Pa Chin to write the novel "Reunion" which was later adapted into the film "Heroic Sons and Daughters."

The People's Literature and Art Publishing House in 1958 published fourteen volumes of "Selected Works by Pa Chin." The author was elected a delegate to the National People's Congress and a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference on several occasions and took part in international activities as a writer.

During his fifty-year writing career, Pa Chin devoted much of his effort to publishing. As a publisher, an editor and at the same time a translator, he recommended progressive Chinese and foreign literary works.

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Many contemporary writers, novelists and essayists were discovered by Pa Chin during the 1930s. At that time, he used the publishing house he ran in the Kuomintang-controlled areas to publish writings by communist writers in Yenan to spread the idea of unity against Japanese invasion, democracy and progress.

AFP REPORTS PRC AIRMAN DEMANDS REHABILITATION, BACK PAY

OW231525Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1046 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 23 Aug (AFP)--Top officials of the Chinese air force were criticised by an airman demanding rehabilitation in the name of "human rights" in a poster put up today in Peking.

The eight-page big character poster was stuck up on a wall in Wangfuching Street near the Peking municipal headquarters. The poster was written by Liu Chia-shan, an airman based at Lanchou who was accused in 1968 of being "the follower of Liu Shao-chi" (former head of state disgraced during the Cultural Revolution).

He had been condemned as a "counterrevolutionary," arrested and imprisoned nine times since, and had done ten months of "labour reform," Liu Chia-shan said. He asked for a "legal trial," rehabilitation and backpay, in the name of the "rights of the people" (kungmin chuanli) and "human rights" (jen chuan). He was refused a trial by his superiors on July 5, Mr Liu said. He accused officials of air force units based at Lanchou, as well as an air force Political Department deputy director named Liu Shih-chang, of holding up his rehabilitation.

The expression "human rights" appeared for the first time in China in big character posters stuck up in Peking in January last year. It has since been used in official publications, particularly in the magazine KWANGTUNG LITERATURE. The national press however seems to prefer to use the expression "rights of the people." Since the promulgation of a new state constitution in March and the announcement that legal and procedural codes were being compiled the "rights of the people" have been very much in the public eye.

KWANGMING DAILY CALLS FOR TRAINING TECHNICIANS

HK240530Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 19 Aug 78 p 1 HK

[Unattributed commentary: "Accelerate the Training of Middle-Grade Technicians"]

[Text] Specialized middle school education is an important part of the socialist education system of our country, as well as an important path for training qualified middle-grade technicians and popularizing science and technology with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Since the founding of the People's Republic and with the personal concern of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, the flourishing development of specialized middle school education in our country has turned out large numbers of qualified technicians for the state each year. Graduates of specialized middle schools have been assigned to various parts of the country in every profession and trade. They are diligently studying, actively working and becoming an important technical force on the industrial and agricultural production fronts. However, the "gang of four" vilified specialized middle schools as "replicas of Soviet revisionism" and "sinister dens giving rise to revisionism" and, snatching their counterrevolutionary butcher knife, tried to hack them down indiscriminately. This greatly damaged the cause of specialized middle school education. The cadres and teachers engaged in specialized middle school education were thrown out, many school premises were forcibly occupied and installations were looted. [paragraph continues]

Such perverted actions by the "gang of four" created a shortage of qualified middle grade scientists and technicians for continuing the work in many of the departments and units, held back the national economy and caused serious losses in socialist revolution and construction.

Since the downfall of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has attached great importance to the development of the cause of specialized middle school education. Wise and brilliant leader Chairman Hua pointed out: It is necessary to "conscientiously do a good job of running higher and secondary specialized schools and technical schools." Vice Chairman Teng also stressed: "We should take into consideration the proportionate development of various types of schools at various levels and should in particular plan to increase the proportion of agricultural middle schools, various other kinds of specialized middle schools, and technical schools." This has provided specialized middle schools and technical schools with a correct orientation. In our country, fulfilling the general task for the new period and speeding up the pace of the four modernizations not only urgently require the training and rearing of large numbers of higher grade technicians, but at the same time call for the training and rearing of large numbers of middle grade technicians to grasp the new technology and skills. Compared with universities and colleges, specialized middle school education requires less time and money. After studying 3 or 4 years in a specialized middle school, a middle school graduate can become a middle grade technician with specialized knowledge in a given specialized field. This will greatly increase the ratio of technicians among the workers and is favorable to producing more qualified people at an early date.

It should be recognized that although specialized middle schools of every category at various levels have, to various extents, been revived, in comparison with the needs of the national economic development and the demands of speeding up the four modernizations, they are far from sufficient. Like the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, we should realistically grasp specialized middle school education. At present, it is imperative to adopt effective measures and actively and systematically restore the original specialized middle schools and, in accordance with the needs of the development of production, create conditions for the key development and building of some new specialized middle schools. Therefore, all responsible departments must conscientiously do a good job of letting the original specialized middle school teachers "return to the ranks" and also transfer suitable personnel from their own systems to replenish and strengthen the teaching staffs of specialized middle schools. Engineers and technicians and relevant fields may also be used to give lessons in specialized subjects. In addition, it is necessary to adopt effective measures and quickly solve the problem of premises for specialized middle schools.

The key to realistically solving the problems mentioned above is the importance attached by party committees at various levels. Only if importance is attached can we succeed in having the whole party run education. Many units and party committees of Shanghai Municipality have listed the problem of restoring and developing specialized middle school education on the agendas of the party committees for thorough investigation and study. By taking one step at a time, many of the things that are difficult to do can be done properly. If all localities and fronts do things this way, specialized middle school education will be revived and developed even more quickly.

NCNA REPORTS ON NATIONAL FORUM ON MECHANICS

OW231553Y Peking NCNA in English 1444 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--New mechanics research centers will be set up in China and up-to-date equipment be used in the existing laboratories to modernize its science and technology. This was decided at a national forum on mechanics held between August 10 and 23.

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More than two hundred representatives from various research institutes, universities, civil and defence industries attended the forum under the auspices of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the National Scientific and Technological Commission and the Ministry of Education. Among them were noted scientists Chou Pei-yuan, Chien Hsueh-sen, Chang Wei, Shen Yuan, Chien Ling-hsi, Chen Tsung-chi and Tan Kao-sheng.

Under the National Science Development Programme for 1978-85 adopted in March this year, an eight-year plan was drafted for the theoretical research and application of mechanics. The plan covers all branches of mechanics and includes fifteen major items. It calls for more and wider academic exchanges with scientists in other countries. China will compile, translate and publish more books on mechanics.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES CIRCULAR ON ENROLLMENT IRREGULARITIES

OW240449Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0139 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Aug--The State Council recently issued a circular on institutes of higher learning enrolling extra students. The circular stipulates: Enrollment in institutes of higher learning must conform with the state plan. All institutes of higher learning must enroll new students in line with this plan and relevant enrollment regulations; they are not permitted to admit "extra students for training" who exceed the state plan quota. Those students who have been admitted in violation of enrollment regulations for one reason or another since 1977 should be withdrawn.

The masses have written letters saying that cadres of some areas and army units have sent their children, relatives and friends to institutes of higher learning or secondary technical schools to be "trained on their behalf," in violation of enrollment regulations, or under the pretext "necessitated by work." The majority of these extra students were admitted before 1976. For example, Hopei University admitted 96 extra students from 1973-76. At present, 36 of them still attend the university. These students were admitted without consultation with the university party organization and without the approval of the higher-level Educational Administrative Department; they were accepted entirely on the personal decision of some responsible university personnel who disregarded the state plan. There were essentially no differences between these extra students and the regular students. The masses were critical of this practice for a long time. Many comrades said that this was actually a practice of "going through the back door." Comrades at Hopei University wrote to the leading comrades of the central authorities to disclose this problem. The Ministry of Education conducted an investigation in cooperation with the departments concerned in Hopei Province. The investigation showed that the situation as reported in the letter from the Hopei comrades was completely true.

It should be noted that since the enrollment system was revised in 1977, people in some units have continued to send their children, relatives and friends, who failed the college entrance examinations, to universities or technical schools to be "trained on their behalf" in violation of enrollment regulations and through illegal channels, and that a few schools are still admitting extra students.

The State Council circular stipulates: In principle, those "extra students for training" who were admitted before 1976 will be permitted to continue their studies until graduation, but they will not be given diplomas; instead, they will be given certificates certifying their pursuance of academic studies. During their schooling, it is necessary to strengthen control over them, encourage them to study arduously, observe discipline, unite with their schoolmates and not seek special privileges. Those students who do not observe school discipline, do not study hard, behave badly and are a bad influence should be returned to their old units.

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Those persons who abused their authority, displayed favoritism, committed irregularities, violated law and discipline and even resorted to bribery in sending extra students to schools and those who committed the same mistakes by admitting these students must be conscientiously dealt with.

ART SCHOOLS CONCLUDE STUDENT REGISTRATION

OW240904Y Peking NCNA in English 0726 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, August 24 (HSINHUA)--Chinese schools of art have recruited 2,500 talented students from among 70,000 candidates this year.

Good exam results of many applicants caused the Central Conservatory faculty in the theory of arts to double its planned number of entrants. The school admitted 17 exceptional students aged nine or ten and will give them junior middle school courses in piano and the symphony. Among them is ten-year-old Pan Chun who started playing the piano at four. During the entrance exam, he gave a promising performance of Czerny's Piano Etude No 740.

Wu Chien-kuo, a worker, and Tao Sha, an armyman, are the two top candidates for the Chinese traditional painting faculty at the Central Institute of the Fine Arts. They both received maximum marks on works they did during the examinations.

Leading a list of over 5,000 candidates for the re-opened Shanghai Art Conservatory is Ssutu Tahung, a 17-year-old graduate of Shanghai's middle school No 11. He began playing the violin at six under his father's direction. In the recent preliminary examination, he played two Chinese tunes, two of Paganini's violin etudes and a movement from a Mozart violin concert. At the reexamination, he did one of Bach's unaccompanied violin sonatas and Jean Sibelius' Violin Concerto in D Minor. Examiners gave him high marks both for bowing technique and for tone quality, commenting, "We have not seen such a well-grounded, talented student for many years."

Yu Ssu-chun, a new student in the scenery faculty of the Shanghai Theatre Arts School, has done more than 500 paintings since he left middle school for the countryside in 1971. His painting in the exam was on a par with the school's best third year students.

BRIEFS

FINANCE BULLETIN--The FINANCE AND TRADE FRONT BULLETIN was inaugurated in Peking on 4 July. Wise leader Chairman Hua wrote the name for the bulletin in his own handwriting. The bulletin's main tasks are to publicize the party's line, principle and policy on the finance and trade front, exchange information and experiences in finance and trade work and mobilize staff members, cadres and workers in the finance and trade departments to work hard for the rapid development of the national economy and for the realization of the four modernizations. The bulletin is published in tabloid form each Tuesday and Friday. [Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 9 Jul 78 OW]

NATIONAL CLOTHING QUALITY COMPETITION--The Ministry of Light Industry recently sponsored a national clothing competition in Changsha, Hunan. A total of 1,500 pieces of men's, women's and children's coats, shirts, blouses and trousers were evaluated. Shanghai won first place in the competition. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0107 GMT 20 Jul 78 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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CHEKIANG, KIANGSI, FUKIEN REPORT GOOD RICE HARVESTS

OW230846Y Peking NCNA in English 0803 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--Rice-growing provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsi and Fukien in east China report good harvests of early rice.

Chekiang hit all-time highs in both total and per-unit yields. The 1.2 million hectares of early rice fields produced 15 percent more than last year, with an average increase of 630 kilograms per hectare.

Production rose by 10 percent in Kiangsi, which planted 1.6 million hectares of early rice.

Fukien reports an increase of 16 percent over the previous crop, itself a good one. Both total and per-unit output were the best in local history.

Chekiang, where early rice accounts for half of the annual grain production, was in the grip of an unusual heat wave and drought during the growing period. The peasants in their strong commune organizations were able to step up crop management in the later stages to overcome the inclement weather. Peasants in the flat Chiahhsing Prefecture carried through a crash programme, dredging 1,600 streams and setting up 1,500 temporary pump stations to ensure water for the fields.

Peasants in Kiangsi also faced and overcame a severe drought. All 22 counties around Po-Yang Lake, a national market-grain producing centre, showed higher outputs, the total for that area rising by 15 percent.

Fukien, on the other hand, had a wet, cold spring. The bad weather lasted for more than two months and caused large-scale rotting of rice seedlings. Peasants lost no time in re-sowing and guaranteeing a sturdy growth of the young plants.

At present, peasants in these provinces are carefully cultivating late rice. Kiangsi is still going on with the anti-drought campaign.

SHANTUNG CYL ELECTS DELEGATES, DISCUSSES 10TH NATIONAL CONGRESS

SK231432Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Aug 78 SK

[Text] The Shantung Provincial CYL Committee held the fifth enlarged plenum of the Fifth Shantung Provincial CYL Committee from 17 to 19 August in Tsinan Municipality. The plenum elected deputies of Shantung Province to the 10th National CYL Congress, reviewed and summed up CYL work since the implementation of the circular of the party Central Committee on convening the 10th National CYL Congress, called on the broad masses of CYL members and youth throughout the province to work more actively, strive to make a success of various tasks and greet the 10th National CYL Congress with outstanding achievements.

Attending the plenum were members and alternate members of the Fifth Shantung Provincial CYL Committee and secretaries of CYL committees of various prefectures, municipalities and counties, the five major enterprises, various higher educational institutions and vocational schools, various coal mining administrations and provincial organs.

The plenum elected 130 deputies to the 10th National CYL Congress in accordance with the requirements set by the preparatory group of the 10th National CYL Congress and on the basis of giving full scope to democracy and fully deliberating on and discussing the candidate list. These deputies resolutely supported the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, had a firm and clear-cut political stand in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, were able to earnestly study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and conscientiously studied and implemented various important directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. Many deputies had made outstanding achievements in the three great revolutionary movements.

The plenum pointed out that the party Central Committee circular on convening the 10th National CYL Congress fully demonstrated the kind concern of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for the CYL committee and further set forth the orientation for CYL work. The plenum held that, inspired by the spirit of the party Central Committee's circular, CYL organizations at various levels in our province have scored great achievements in leading the broad masses of CYL members to expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging CYL work in light of the actual situation, to strengthen leading bodies at various levels, and to study the history of the CYL committee and [words indistinct] and scramble to be shock forces in the new Long March.

The plenum urged CYL organizations at various levels throughout the province to arouse CYL members ideologically so as to further unify their thinking in accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee's circular. They should organize the broad masses of CYL members to carry out various activities related to the central tasks of the party in order to pay tribute to the 10th National CYL Congress. They should do a good job in conducting revolutionary emulation drives, carry out investigation, comparison and appraisal of work done in a timely fashion and commend the advanced, so as to carry out activities to pay tribute to the 10th National CYL Congress in a vigorous and down-to-earth way.

TSINAN PLA UNITS CELEBRATE LEADERS' MILITIA INSCRIPTIONS

SK231502Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Aug 78 SK

[Excerpts] On the morning of 18 August leading organs of the Tsinan PLA units and PLA units stationed in Tsinan ceremoniously held a rally to warmly celebrate the inscriptions personally written by Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman of the party Central Committee Military Commission Hsu Hsiang-chien for the National Militia Work Conference, and to convey the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference.

Attending the rally were responsible comrades of Tsinan PLA units and Standing Committee members of the party committee of Tsinan PLA units including Tseng Ssu-yu, Fan Chao-li, Hsiung Tso-fang, (Chang Feng), Jen Ssu-chung, Fang Cheng, (Chuan Jen-hung), (Wang Ching-chuan), Yin Pa-tang, (Chen Mei-Tsao), (Pu Chia-chien) and (Wu Hua-hsi); responsible comrades of the various departments of leading organs of the Tsinan PLA units and PLA units stationed in Tsinan; and cadres of units above regimental level, totaling over 2,000 people.

When the rally opened, Commander of the Tsinan PLA units Tseng Ssu-yu first read the inscriptions.

Chairman Hua's inscription reads: Persist in the system of combining field armies, regional forces and the militia, and make great efforts to build the militia.

Vice Chairman Yeh's inscription reads: Make great efforts to strengthen militia building so that if war breaks out we shall be able to improve and expand the field armies and regional forces and develop the great power of people's war according to strategic requirements, defeat the enemy and defend our powerful socialist motherland.

The inscription of Hsu Hsiang-chien, vice chairman of the party Central Committee Military Commission, reads: Restore and develop our fine traditions in militia work and conscientiously do a good job of militia work organizationally, politically and militarily.

Next, Commander Tseng Ssu-yu delivered a speech, saying: We should penetratingly study, extensively popularize and sincerely implement the spirit of those inscriptions, taking them as a powerful motive force; restore and carry forward the glorious traditions of militia work; energetically strengthen militia building; effectively do a good job of militia work organizationally, politically and militarily; and never disappoint the ardent expectations of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and its Military Commission.

Commander Tseng Ssu-yu pointed out: Doing a good job of militia work has important bearings on building of the whole armed forces system, on victory or defeat in battle and on survival or extinction of our nation. Especially in future warfare, the more modernized the war, the more the whole law of the three-in-one combination of field armies, regional forces and the militia should be brought into full play, and therefore the more the strategic state and role of the militia should be stressed. It is imperative to clearly understand that we are conducting socialist revolution and construction under very uneasy international circumstances. Now, the Soviet Union and the United States are seeking hegemony more and more intensely. War will take place someday. We must think of danger in peacetime, adopt a fighting stance, keep in mind the fact that the wolf and tiger are pacing before us, and never forget that we have grave responsibilities on our shoulders. In order to guard against subversion and aggression by imperialism, especially social imperialism, and to defend the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and safeguard the people of our country so that they can victoriously embark on the new Long March, we must have incomparable, powerful armed forces. We should not only have a powerful regular army, but also set up militia divisions on a large scale. We must take the work of building the militia as a strategic task and conduct unified planning on both army and militia work, grasping the army in one hand, and the militia in the other. Leading organs of Tsinan PLA units should place militia work on their agenda, consistently study, continuously review and grasp the work on a large scale several times a year. The major task of the provincial military district and military subdistricts is to do a good job of militia work. The headquarters and political departments of the provincial military district and military subdistricts are also the headquarters and political departments of the militia. This is what the party Central Committee Military Commission has already clearly formulated, and it should be resolutely implemented. Various armywide military units and branches should carry forward our army's glorious traditions of propagating, organizing and arming the masses. Militia work should be conducted vigorously under the unified leadership of party committees of various localities and the unified arrangement of the People's Armed Forces Department, based on the principle of the on-the-spot (?training according to specialized fields, and adopting such methods as linking ties between selected places or forming army-civilian joint defense. Efforts should be made to strive to do a good job in making all preparations against a war of aggression and to accomplish the general task for the new period.

At the rally, Fang Cheng, deputy political commissar of Tsinan PLA units, conveyed the majestic atmosphere and the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference in detail.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

H 1

HUNAN'S MAO CHIH-YUNG DIRECTS ANTIDROUGHT ACTIVITIES

GW231206Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0106 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Changsha, 22 Aug--After overcoming drought, Hunan Province has reaped a bumper early rice harvest. The total early rice output from more than 30.94 million mou registered an increase of approximately 10 percent over last year. Since last winter the party organizations at all levels in Hunan Province have led the masses in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" in a deepgoing way, broadened the "one criticism and two blows" movement, implemented the party's policies and adopted effective measures to alleviate the peasants' burdens, thereby further unleashing the socialist initiative of the cadres at the grassroots level and the masses. They have gone all out and endeavored to manage early rice well, thus bringing about an increased early rice output throughout the province.

Since the later part of this June various localities in Hunan Province have experienced serious drought, windstorms and temperatures reported as high as 40 degrees centigrade. As soon as the drought started, the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee immediately called discussion and telephone meetings to sum up and popularize the experience of reaping a bumper harvest in defiance of drought gained in the past. At the same time, Mao Chih-yung, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, and other leading members of the provincial CCP committee have led responsible comrades of various departments, offices and committees on a number of occasions to the agricultural production front to take part in the antidrought struggle. Leading cadres at all levels throughout the province have also changed their style of leadership in a down-to-earth way, studied production seriously and grasped the production links in a timely manner. During the spring transplanting, antidrought and rush harvesting and sowing struggle, Hunan provincial organs sent 100,000 cadres from provincial, prefectural and county organs to the countryside to conduct investigations and studies in selected grassroots units and help cadres of those grassroots units solve problems arising from early rice production, thus concretely strengthening leadership over early rice production.

HAINAN IMPLEMENTS SPIRIT OF PLA POLITICAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK220900Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 20 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] Since the All-PLA Political Work Conference was held, all units of the Hainan Military District have quickly whipped up an upsurge of studying and implementing the spirit of the conference. They have held various kinds of meetings and run study classes for cadres to convey and study it. The cadres and fighters have repeatedly studied the important speeches by Chairman Hua, Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng and Comrade Wei Kuo-ching at the All-PLA Political Work Conference. They have studied the resolution of the Military Affairs Commission of the CCP Central Committee on strengthening the army's political work.

They have held: "Although current conditions are different from those during wartime, the fundamental tasks and contents of our army's political work remain unchanged. Political work was, is and will be the lifeline of our army. We must forever persist in Chairman Mao's theory, line, principles and policies in our army's political work and carry them forward from generation to generation. All units must criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in interfering with and sabotaging our army's political work and further and clearly understand the urgency of restoring and carrying forward the excellent traditions of our army's political work."

With a view to restoring and carrying forward the excellent traditions of political work, all units of the Hainan Military District have applied the method of rectification to simultaneously study, conduct rectification and make corrections.

SZECHWAN PLANNED PARENTHOOD MEETING OPENS

HK211409Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 20 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Szechwan provincial meeting of representatives of progressives collectives and individuals in planned parenthood opened in Chengtu on 20 August. The main tasks of the meeting are to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, implement the line of the 11th party congress and the spirit of the Fifth NPC, expose and criticize the gang of four, sum up and exchange experiences, commend progressives and press the work of planned parenthood forward. Before the meeting began, the delegates seriously studied the instructions of Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng on planned parenthood and the reports on Hsianghsiang and Hsuni counties. They also studied the speeches of Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien and Vice Premier Chen Mu-hua delivered at the first meeting of the State Council's new planned parenthood leadership group. In addition, they studied the relevant PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial.

Liu Hai-chuan, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided at the opening ceremony. Tu Hsin-yuan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a report on getting a good grasp on planned parenthood as a contribution to fulfilling the general task for the new period. The ceremony was attended by the 805 delegates to the meeting, and responsible comrades and cadres of departments concerned of the province and Chengtu Municipality. Also present were Yu Wang, deputy director of the administrative office of the State Council's planned parenthood leadership group, and 35 comrades from Shantung, Yunnan and Kweichow provinces, who have come to Szechwan to exchange experiences.

In his speech, Tu Hsin-yuan urged the delegates to continue to strive for still better results in planned parenthood work to make still greater contributions to fulfilling the general task for the new period. They should score outstanding results to greet next year's national meeting of representatives of progressive collectives and individuals in planned parenthood.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN ROAD MAINTENANCE--Road blockages in Yunnan this year have been far less than in previous years. This situation, which is conducive to the high-speed development of the national economy and to preparedness against war in national defense, results from the efforts of the cadres and workers of the Yunnan Provincial Road Management Bureau in doing well in antiflood and road maintenance work. They have quickly repaired flood-damaged roads. The rainy season in the province this year came earlier than in previous years and many places had torrential downpours. Because the province had made preparations before it rained and did well in repairing the roads after it rained, the rate of road damage from May to July this year was 22 percent less than during last year's corresponding period. The length of time that roads were blocked was 18 percent less. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 17 Aug 78 HK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
THREAT REGION

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KIRIN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL WORK

SK231406Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Aug 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Kirin provincial party committee from 16 to 19 August held an emergency conference of secretaries in charge of industrial work of municipal and prefectural party committees to relay the guidelines of the telephone conference held by the State Economic Commission on the evening of 10 August, to study and discuss ways to implement Chairman Hua's important instruction "it is necessary to do a better job in production and strive to produce more in the third quarter than in the second quarter," to conscientiously conduct check-ups on the work done and find out where one lagged behind by comparing with the advanced, and to work out effective measures. The conference urged the masses of cadres and people on the industrial and communications front of our province to steel their confidence, go all out, work vigorously and painstakingly in August and September, make more achievements in the third quarter than in the second quarter, and create favorable conditions for winning new and still greater achievements and fulfilling in an all-round manner the state-assigned plans in the fourth quarter.

Attending the conference were secretaries in charge of industrial work, directors on industrial and communications offices and directors of offices concerned with halting deficits from various municipal, prefectural, chou and league party committees and the seven key industrial cities; responsible comrades of the industrial and communications working departments of the provincial party committee, and the provincial Planning Commission, (?Construction) Commission, Economic Commission and Financial and Commercial Office; and responsible comrades of the provincial-level bureaus concerned and the Kirin Railway Bureau. Also present were deputy secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee Sung Chieh-han, Standing Committee member of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee Tsung Hsi-yun and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee An Chih-wen.

Comrade Sung Chieh-han spoke at the conference. He said: Chairman Hua's instruction is very important. It is a great encouragement and spur for us to make more achievements in the third quarter than in the second quarter. Making more achievements in the third quarter than in the second quarter and achieving high speed in industrial and communications production are requirements for fulfilling or overfulfilling this year's state-assigned plans, for achieving great success in 3 years, and for accelerating the four modernizations and carrying out the general task for the new period. We must deeply understand Chairman Hua's instruction and resolutely carry it out to the letter.

Comrade Sung Chieh-han analyzed the current industrial production situation of our province and presented the requirements for us to make more achievements in the third quarter than in the second quarter; namely, to continue to penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, to eliminate their pernicious influence, to learn from Taching sincerely and to speed up the improvement of enterprise management. He said: It is necessary to oppose one-sidedly seeking output value, oppose (?arbitrarily installing) equipment, oppose turning out rough and slipshod work, oppose producing goods blindly and oppose resorting to deception. Continuous efforts should be made to organize leading cadres at all levels to go to grassroots units to vigorously grasp various types of work and achieve good results. The conference also discussed how to solve some practical problems in expanding production, such as the problems of how to examine the learn-from-Taching movement, tap potentials to increase production, launch "quality month" activities, do a good job of connection between industry and commerce, reorganize industry, halt deficits and increase profits, guard warehouses and strengthen adjustment of material utilization.

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KANSU'S SUNG PING REVIEWS IMPLEMENTATION OF CCP DIRECTIVE

OW231458Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0132 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Lanchow, 18 Aug.--A work team of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee led by Comrade Sung Ping, first secretary of the provincial party committee, went to Lintao County to implement the important directive issued by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua on publicizing the Hsianghsiang experience. Together with comrades from the Lintao County party committee and from the prefectural and county work teams that were established to conduct education on the party's line, Comrade Sung Ping and his team made an investigation of how the rural economic policies had been implemented and how to solve the problem of the unreasonable burdens on the peasants, studied **specific ways to implement** the party Central Committee's directive and made sure that whatever a county, commune or brigade can do must be done promptly. This received a warm welcome from the masses of rural cadres and commune members.

When Comrade Sung Ping and the provincial CCP committee work team arrived in Lintao County they went to many communes and brigades to conduct extensive investigations on the problem of the peasants' excessive burdens. Facts have shown that the eight problems mentioned in the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee's report on the peasants' excessive burdens also exist here. In fact, some of the problems are even more prominent compared with those in Hsianghsiang.

When the central authorities' document on the Hsianghsiang experience arrived in Lintao County, it immediately drew a strong response from the masses throughout the county. The people cheerfully said: "Chairman Mao's policy of cherishing the people has returned!" The poor and lower-middle peasants said: In the past, a production team was just like a sheep, with persons from all trades and professions coming from all directions to fleece one layer after another. We did not dare to speak up and express our views. Now the party Central Committee has approved and publicized the Hsianghsiang experience and said what we had been thinking for more than 10 years.

But, at the same time, there are also some people who said: The party's policies are good, but the question is whether they can be carried out. The masses and cadres from some communes and production brigades that did not benefit from farming projects said: We can never thoroughly settle accounts with persons who in the past borrowed and transferred our materials and manpower in order to perform farmland and capital construction work elsewhere. We have no intention of settling accounts with them as long as they do not carry out these practices again.

In the face of this situation, Comrade Sung Ping stressed the great significance of realizing party policies. He pointed out: The "gang of four's" agents in Kansu made much empty talk and boasted and lied for many years. They created doubts in the minds of the masses as to whether the party's policies can be realized. Therefore, in implementing the party Central Committee's directive this time we must not merely study and publicize it. We must follow the guidelines of the central authorities' directive. We must turn these guidelines into reality while doing a good job in straightening out matters.

At rallies, the leading comrades of the work teams engaged in education on the struggle between the two lines and the leading comrades of various communes concerned expressed their views on ways to lessen the peasants' burdens, and promised to implement their views. The rallies were held at the Hsintien, Shangying, Shangliang and Hsiakou communes.

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To realize party policies, production brigades, teams and individuals received 26,000 yuan in reimbursements from the communes. The money was wrapped in red paper and the reimbursements occurred during the rally.

During the rally held at Hsintien commune, the commune party secretary and director of the office for grain management took the lead in examining the impropriety of borrowing manpower, grain and money from other communes and of eating and drinking extravagantly, and made the necessary restitution. Representatives of production brigades and teams and individuals who were reimbursed spoke at the rally. They said: In the past several years we have seen the party policy implemented only on paper, not in reality. This time we have been reimbursed with money, grain, work points and materials. The party's policy has now been implemented in reality! Many people said: "The implementation of the party's policy is extremely popular. These reimbursements have met with the masses' approval. We have full confidence in vigorously developing agriculture!"

After the rallies, leading persons of various production brigades and teams pledged to thoroughly launch a mass mobilization movement after they return to their posts, further implement the central authorities' directive and popularize the Hsianghsiang experience, whip up the masses' enthusiasm, and push agriculture forward.

LANCHOW PLA RALLY HAILS INSCRIPTIONS ON MILITIA WORK

HK231032Y Lanchow Kanzu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Aug 78 HK

[Excerpts] Some 1,000 cadres and fighters of the leadership organs of the Lanchow PLA units solemnly rallied on 18 August to hail the inscriptions of wise leader Chairman Hua and esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh for the National Militia Work Conference and to relay and implement the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference. Responsible comrades of the leadership organs of the Lanchow PLA units attended the rally.

Responsible comrades read the inscriptions and spoke at the rally. Their speeches noted: The inscriptions of wise leader Chairman Hua and esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh have fully manifested Chairman Mao's thought on people's war and the glorious traditions of militia work. They are a supreme summation of the experiences of China in militia work and have clearly pointed out to us the orientation for vigorously strengthening militia building under the new historical conditions. The core of Chairman Mao's thought on people's war is to persistently adhere to the traditional system of the three-in-one armed forces of field armies, local armies and militia. It is also our magic weapon for defeating enemies. We will certainly seriously study and profoundly understand the inscriptions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh, and widely publicize and resolutely implement their spirits.

The rally also relayed the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference and put forward demands on implementing the spirit of the conference. The rally emphasized: The recently held National Militia Work Conference was the first one since the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four. The conference is very significant for mobilizing and organizing hundreds of millions of militiamen to fulfill the general task for the new period and build a powerful modern socialist country and for further strengthening militia building. It is also very significant for doing a good job of guarding against any war of aggression and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. We will seriously relay and firmly implement the spirit of this conference.

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We will certainly take exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the key link, revolve around the tasks of militia work put forward by the conference and, in connection with the practical situations of our localities and our own units, formulate practical plans and measures. We will certainly do a good job of preparing against any future war of aggression and for the liberation of Taiwan and struggle to fulfill the general task for the new period.

SHENSI SELLS MORE SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL BOOKS

OW240852Y Peking NCNA in English 0716 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Sian, August 24 (HSINHUA)--Some 3.5 times as many books on scientific and technical subjects were sold in the first six months of this year compared with the same period last year in northwest China's Shensi Province.

A series of "Readings on the Natural Sciences", editing of which began in 1973, will run to more than 40 volumes by the end of 1985. They include "The Secrets of the Sea", "The Globe", "The Chemical Industry", "Electronic Computers", "Chemical Elements" and "Protection Against Radioactivity". The last two were published in the first six months of this year. Other volumes in the series to be published will deal with physics, chemistry, mathematics, biology, astronomy, geology and new sciences and technology. The Shensi Publishing House is meanwhile organizing the compiling of readings in popular science.

In recent years the province has published over a million copies of books dealing with more than fifty subjects in applied science and technique. Among them are "Scientific Farming", "Technical Education for Young Workers", "Aids to Independent Study by Educated Youth" and "Farmland Capital Construction". A "Handbook of Agricultural Science and Technique", a volume of 800,000 words, was completed in two years by the joint efforts of 80 people in the province's agricultural science research institutes and the Education Bureau. "Calculations", accompanied by charts, has proved helpful in teaching how to calculate the amount of earth work done in building terraces and dams and in directional blasting, in measuring fields, crop density and yields.

The province's rich supply of technical books includes publications on basic scientific knowledge, theory and academic research. "Cyclopedia of Insects in Shensi Province" is a valuable reference on the identification and control of insect pests. A section of it, "Lepidoptera: Butterflies" was written by the entomologist, Professor Chou Yao of the Northwest China Agricultural College. The book names over 200 species, their morphological and biological characteristics, geographical distribution, outbreaks and plants they feed upon and pollinate. Also currently in print are "Fruit Trees in Shensi Province", "Illustrated Book of Diseases and Pests of Trees" and "The Agrogeology of Shensi". They reflect the province's achievements in agricultural scientific research.

WANG FENG ADDRESSES SINKIANG WORK CONFERENCE

OW231355Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] A work conference was held by the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional CCP Committee from 1 to 11 August. It was another very important meeting following the regional three level cadre conference in January.

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Attending the conference were leading members of the regional party and revolutionary committees Wang Fong, Chen Jie-ping, (Hou Liang), Sung Chih-ho, Chang Shih-kung, Li Yun-ho, Chi Kuo, Yang Ho, A-shan-tang Hsiao-tao, (Hsu Chun-tsao), (Hou Liang), Li Chia-yu, (Li Kuang), Chang Shih-kung, Wang Chen-shan, (Hsu Hsu-chung and (Tien Tsung), as well as leading comrades of the concerned ministries, offices and bureaus and all prefectures and municipalities.

On behalf of the regional party committee, Comrade Chen Chen-shan delivered a report on deepening the movement of exposure, criticism, investigation and dealing blows. At the conclusion of the conference, Comrade Wang Fong delivered an important speech.

In light of actual conditions in the region, the conference made specific arrangements for the movement of exposure, criticism, investigation and dealing blows.

It was noted at the conference that in light of actual conditions in Sinkiang, it is necessary to expose and criticize the gang and investigate individuals and incidents associated with the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power. All conspiratorial activities by the gang's two sinister fighters in Sinkiang and the backbone elements of their factional setup acting under the gang's instructions should also be thoroughly investigated. Resolute action should be taken to deal blows at existing counterrevolutionary elements and severely punish saboteurs, grafters and speculators as well as those chief criminals guilty of beating, smashing and looting who are hated by the people.

The conference discussed and arranged our region's work concerning cadre policy. It was unanimously held that, over the past 2 months or so, the work concerning implementation of cadre policy throughout Sinkiang has yielded certain results. However, the conference pointed out, generally speaking this work has progressed slowly and is far from meeting the requirements set forth by Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee. Moreover, it is also unable to cope with the developing situation. The conference therefore called upon all party committees to grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four and Lin Biao and the key link and take effective steps to step up implementation of the cadre policy.

In his speech at the conclusion of the conference, Comrade Wang Fong said: The movement of exposure, criticism, investigation and dealing blows is a deepgoing political revolution. Through this struggle, we will strip the gang's distortions of line, ideology and theory, eliminate chaos and restore order. In this revolutionary storm we must clean up the mire and destroy the gang of four's social base. This is an acute, complicated and violent struggle, and we must adopt a correct attitude toward it.

Comrade Wang Fong said: The movement of exposure, criticism, investigation and dealing blows, a struggle between two lines, has always existed. One side wants to expose problems while the other side covers them up. One side wants investigation while the other side opposes it. One side wants to implement the cadres policy while the other does not. This is a struggle between principles which concerns the political line, and we cannot treat it lightly. All comrades, responsible ones in particular, should strictly abide by the basic principle of the "three does and three don'ts," correctly launch a bitter, long struggle and distinguish right and wrong and unify their thinking through criticism. We struggle so as to achieve the goal of clarifying thinking and the movement will go forward on the other.

Comrade Wang Fong said: We must take full advantage of the current excellent situation to accomplish the movement as quickly as possible.

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Led by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we must work energetically, wage united struggle and win new victories in grasping the key link and running the country and Sinkiang well. Sinkiang has great potential and a very bright future.

SINKIANG HOLDS MEETING ON FINANCE, TRADE WORK

OW212307Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] In accordance with the instructions of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, party committees at various levels in the autonomous region are further strengthening leadership over finance and trade work and conscientiously implementing the guidelines of the National Conference of Finance and Trade Departments on Learning from Taching and Tachai.

After the return of the autonomous region's delegates from the National Conference of Finance and Trade Departments on Learning From Taching and Tachai, the responsible comrades of finance and trade departments of prefectures, autonomous prefectures, municipalities, counties and districts and of various (?bureau, cooperatives, farms and schools) in the delegation held a 3-day meeting in Urumchi. At the meeting they paid special attention to studying the party Central Committee's important instruction on the Hsianghsiang experience and the regional party committee's instruction on some problems concerning present rural economic policies, achieved greater unity in thinking and raised their understanding with regard to the work of finance and trade departments. Comrades Chou Jen-shan and Sung Chih-ho, secretaries of the regional party committee, made specific proposals on implementing the guidelines of the National Conference of Finance and Trade Departments on Learning From Taching and Tachai.

On 19 July, the regional party committee held a Standing Committee meeting to listen to Comrade Sung Chih-ho's report on the proceedings and basic spirit of the national conference. Comrade Wang Feng, first secretary of the regional party committee, and other responsible comrades gave instructions on how to implement the guidelines of the national conference. The regional party committee held that under the kind attention and direct (?leadership) of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the National Conference of Finance and Trade Departments on Learning From Taching and Tachai was most timely and very successful.

To strengthen party leadership over finance and trade work and do a good job in implementing the guidelines of the National Conference of Finance and Trade Departments on Learning From Taching and Tachai, the regional party committee called for efforts to do the following:

1. Party committees at all levels through the region should further increase their understanding of the importance of finance and trade work, place finance and trade on their agenda and pay attention to industry, agriculture, animal husbandry and commerce simultaneously and grasp both politics and economics. Party committees at the district level in Urumchi and other cities should quickly shift the focus of their attention to commerce and the service trades.
2. Party and revolutionary committees at and above the county level should have one deputy secretary or vice chairman in charge of finance and trade work and quickly restore or set up finance and trade offices so that all the political and ideological work, the movements to learn from Taching and Tachai and the professional work of the finance and trade departments will be properly controlled and organized.
3. All finance and trade departments, including grassroots units, must deeply develop the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, conduct investigation and deal blows at active counterrevolutionaries and those engaged in embezzlement, graft and speculation.

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4. It is necessary to simultaneously consolidate the leading bodies of finance and trade departments at all levels, the ranks of workers and staff members and enterprise management.

5. It is necessary to take Chairman Hua's important instruction on the work in Sinkiang as a powerful motivating force, widely foster the revolutionary spirit of enterprise and sense of responsibility among cadres at all levels of leadership and work. It is necessary to foster lofty ideals and high goals, learn from the spirit of Tachang and Tachai, be self-reliant and work hard, consolidate the revolutionary drive, advance against difficulties and quickly take the work to a new level in the autonomous region.

TSINGHAI'S TAN CHI-LUNG DID A GOOD JOB OF CONSTRUCTION

OW240128Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service In Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Tsinghai Provincial Party Committee called a Sining-area meeting on 16 August to convey the guidelines of the National Conference on Farmland Capital Construction. The meeting was attended by 3,500 cadres from the Sining area.

Comrade Yang Yen, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. Comrade Bao Min-feng, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and secretary of the Sining municipal party committee, conveyed the important instruction of wise leader Chairman Hua, the important speech of Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien and the summing-up speech of Vice Premier Chi Heng-kuei.

Comrade Tan Chi-lung addressed the meeting and pointed out: The recent National Conference on Farmland Capital Construction has tremendous significance not only for doing a good job in farmland capital construction but also for rapidly developing agricultural production and animal husbandry and quickening the pace of national economic development. The great concern of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for Tsinghai's revolutionary and construction tasks has deeply inspired us and enabled us to increase our revolutionary sense of responsibility for doing a good job in Tsinghai's construction. The task confronting us is arduous but the future is bright.

Comrade Tan Chi-lung stressed: Now all the revolutionization of leading organizations and groups at all levels, especially the provincial and municipal leading organizations and groups, is carried out, and the type of work style which the masses of cadres, especially leading cadres, have, are issues that have a great bearing on the acceleration of the development of agricultural production, animal husbandry and the entire national economy.

In analyzing the condition of present leading groups, Comrade Tan Chi-lung said: Since the smothering of the gang of four, the mental outlook of leading cadres at all levels in our province has undergone an impressive change, the leadership's work style has greatly improved and greater efforts have been made in all aspects of work. This is a major phenomenon. However, we must also note that, during his many years of activities in Tsinghai, the Gang of Four had led the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four to our province, and acting not as an official and an overlord, without paying the least bit of respect to the life of the masses, and damaged the work style of organs and cadres. This pernicious influence is far from being eliminated. One year and 10 months after the smothering of the Gang of Four, some organizations and cadres have still not shaken the pernicious spirit of being emancipated their thinking. They are unenergetic in their work, lack revolutionary work styles and lingering fear, and fail to do good jobs.

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This mental condition and work style definitely can neither meet the demands set upon us by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee nor the demand for increasing and speeding up the development of agricultural production, animal husbandry and the entire national economy.

Comrade Tan Chi-lung called on party organizations at all levels to insure that prompt, effective measures are adopted so that they can consolidate themselves well and change their condition. As to how to change this condition, Comrade Tan Chi-lung said: It is necessary to integrate our work with doing a good job in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four. We must use Chairman Mao's talk at the enlarged working conference convened by the CCP committee; the two important documents on the experience of the Hsianghsiang County party committee, Hunan Province, in lightening the peasants' unreasonable burdens; the Shensi provincial party committee's investigation report on coercion, commandism and other violations of law and discipline by some cadres in Hsuni County, recently approved by the central authorities; and important relevant instructions as weapons for carrying out rectification campaigns in a small way. It is necessary to boldly mobilize the masses so as to help party committees expose contradictions, and examine whether the pernicious influence of the gang of four in each unit has been eliminated, whether thinking has been emancipated, what kind of work style the leadership has, whether spirit has been enhanced and whether great efforts have been made without restraint.

In concluding his speech, Comrade Tan Chi-lung called on leaders at all levels and the masses of cadres to closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, wholeheartedly serve the people of Tsinghai under the guidance of the line of the 11th party congress and the general task for the new period, and make contributions to boosting and accelerating the development of agricultural production and the entire national economy with concrete actions.

TAN CHI-LUNG ATTENDS DRAMA PERFORMANCE IN SINING

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[Text] The Mandarin drama troupe of the PLA Railway Corps' art work group on 17 August began performances of "Twilight," a full-length Mandarin drama, at the Tsinghai theater in Sining.

Tan Chi-lung, (Yang Chih-fu) and other leading party, government and military comrades in Tsinghai Province and Sining Municipality and leading comrades of related departments watched the premiere performance.

The Mandarin drama troupe of the Railway Corps' literary and art work group arrived in Tsinghai from Peking in mid-May. During the past 3 months, fearing no hardships and overcoming difficulties, the troupe traveled to Haipai, Haihsi and other prefectures to perform for PLA units and the local people of various nationalities. The performances have been warmly welcomed.

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